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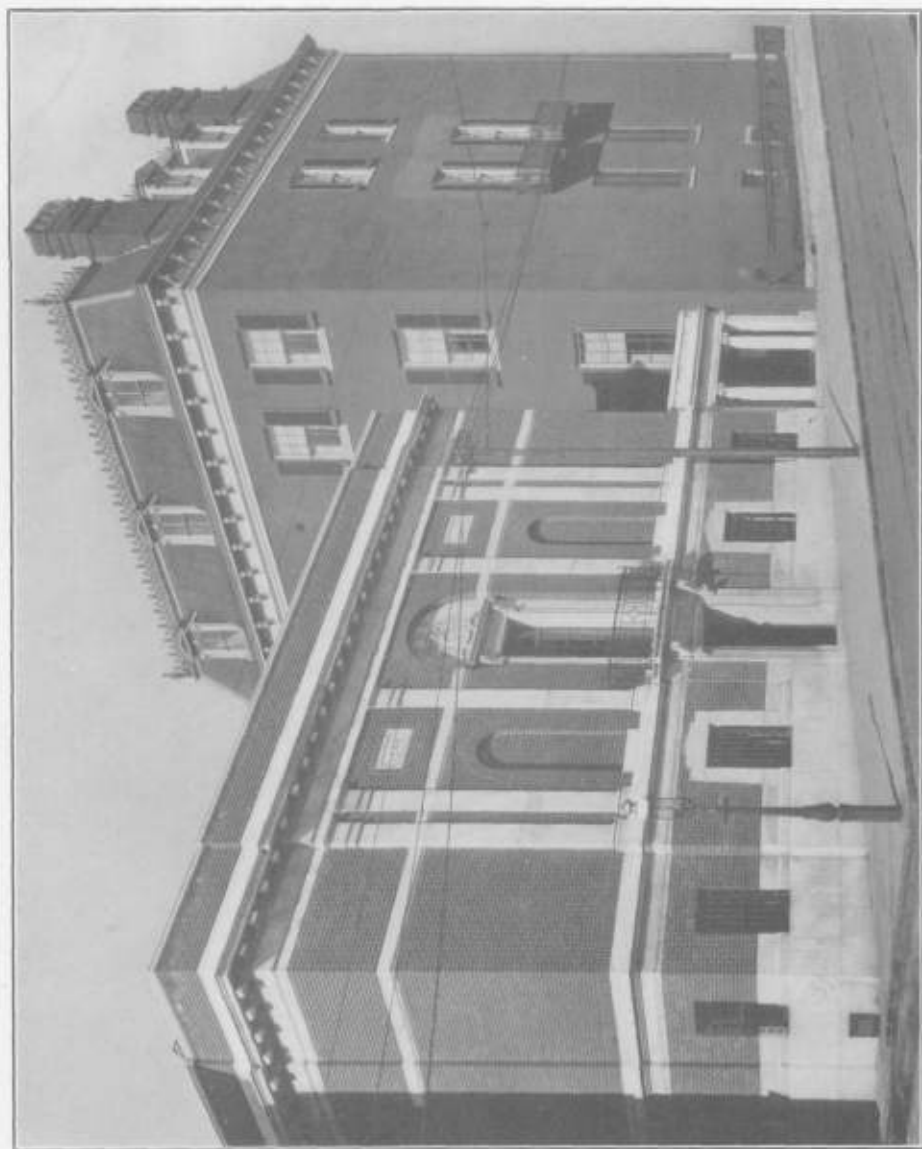
VOLUME XIV

BALTIMORE

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## CONTENTS OF VOLUME XIV

	PAGE
DEDICATION OF THE H. IRVINE KEYSER MEMORIAL BUILDING, -	1
Presentation by the Rt. Rev. John Gardiner Murray, -	1
Acceptance by President Edwin Warfield, - - -	6
Address by Governor Emerson C. Harrington, - - -	7
Address by Bernard C. Steiner, Ph. D., - - - -	10
Address by John M. Vincent, Ph. D., - - - -	26
THOMAS JOHNSON. <i>Hon. Edward S. Delaplaine,</i> - -	33, 173, 329
THE ENDOWMENT FUND—AN APPEAL, - - - -	56
PASSAGE OF THE SIXTH MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT THROUGH BAL- TIMORE, APRIL 19, 1861. <i>Matthew Page Andrews,</i> -	60
JONES BIBLE RECORDS, - - - -	76
NOTES AND CORRECTIONS, - - - -	80
LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY, - - - -	81
IN MEMORIAM. I, - - - -	101
THE BATTLE OF LONG ISLAND, - - - -	110
WILLIAM FRANCIS BRAND (AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH), - -	120
EXTRACTS FROM THE CARROLL PAPERS, - - -	127, 272, 358
THE BATTLE OF THE SEVERN. <i>B. Bernard Browne, M. D.,</i> - -	154
ELEGY ON THE DEATH OF WILLIAM LOCK. <i>Ebenezer Cook,</i> - -	172
THE EDRIS AND VIRGINIA BERKLEY MEMORIAL COLLECTION OF WASHINGTON PRINTS. <i>Henry J. Berkley,</i> - - -	205
A NOTICE OF SOME OF THE FIRST BUILDINGS WITH NOTES OF SOME OF THE EARLY RESIDENTS. <i>Mrs. Rebecca Key,</i> - - -	258
IN MEMORIAM. II, - - - -	293
NOTES, - - - -	303, 400
ROBERT SMITH AND THE NAVY. <i>George E. Davies,</i> - - -	305
IN MEMORIAM. III. <i>Compiled by John C. Fell,</i> - - -	322
MRS. B. I. COHEN'S FANCY DRESS PARTY, - - - -	348
EXTRACTS FROM THE DULANY PAPERS, - - - -	371
SOME EARLY COLONIAL MARYLANDERS. <i>McHenry Howard,</i> - -	384



H. IRVINE KEYSER MEMORIAL BUILDINGS.

# MARYLAND

## HISTORICAL MAGAZINE

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VOL. XIV.

MARCH, 1919.

No. 1.

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### DEDICATION OF THE H. IRVINE KEYSER MEMORIAL BUILDING

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The H. Irvine Keyser Memorial Building was dedicated on February the eighteenth, nineteen hundred and nineteen, in the presence of a large and distinguished company of members and guests.

The Historical Society of the State of Minnesota was represented by Dr. Bernard C. Steiner, a Corresponding Member of that Society; the New York Historical Society, by Mr. Paul Gibson Burton of this city; the Columbia Historical Society by Mr. Allen C. Clark, and the Historical Society of Pennsylvania by Mr. Thomas Willing Balch. Honorable Henry Cabot Lodge, the representative of the Massachusetts Historical Society, wrote regretting his inability to leave Washington at the time.

The Right Reverend John Gardiner Murray, Bishop of Maryland, in making the presentation on behalf of Mrs. Mary Washington Keyser, spoke as follows:

*President Warfield, Members of the Committee, Ladies and Gentlemen:*

Among the many precious privileges continually vouchsafed me, that which I this moment enjoy is supreme.

We have assembled to open these stately buildings as a memo-

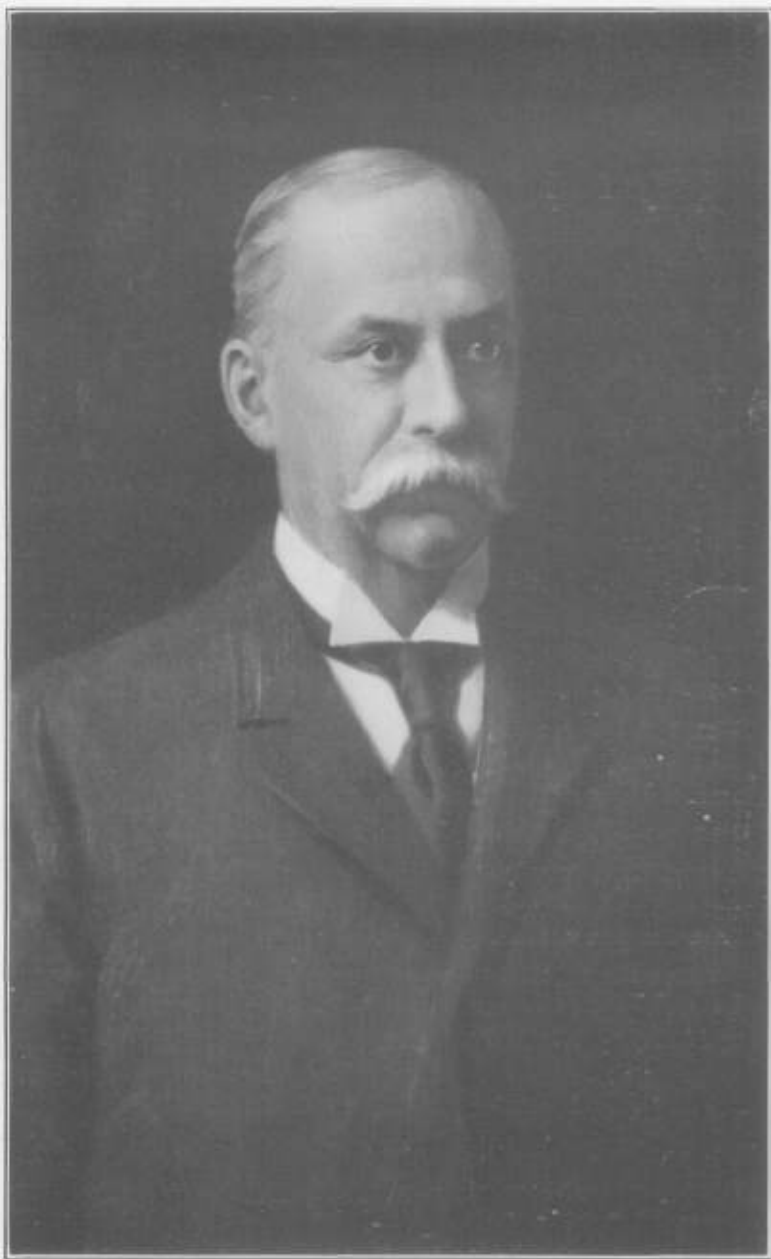
rial to the life work of Mr. H. Irvine Keyser, and to dedicate them as the home of the Maryland Historical Society. It is an auspicious occasion with a timely purpose.

As the representative of Mr. Keyser's family in publicly consummating the presentation of this gift to the Society, and through the Society to the City of Baltimore and the State of Maryland, I desire first to quote what Mrs. Keyser has had inscribed on the tablet at its entrance:

THIS SITE AND THESE BUILDINGS  
WERE PRESENTED TO  
THE MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY  
AS A MEMORIAL TO MY HUSBAND  
H. IRVINE KEYSER  
OF BALTIMORE  
OBIT MAY 7, 1916  
A MEMBER OF THIS SOCIETY  
1873 TO 1916

Then I must respect what I feel would be the wish and honor what would be the will of my deceased friend, who was a man of few words but many works, were he here in person to express the one and exercise the other. "Crescite et Multiplicamini," the motto of Maryland written over the entrance to the Library Building of this Memorial group, will serve not only for the inspiration of the Society itself, but also as a legitimate expression of the accomplishment of him who for forty-three years was one of its most interested members. But "Multum in Parvo" must characterize our present portrayal of that accomplishment in words.

And so, Mr. President, let me briefly say, for preservation in the Archives of the Maryland Historical Society in the record you shall make of these opening exercises, that in all the relationships of the three Institutions—Home, Church, and State—which together comprise every activity of human life, the conduct of H. Irvine Keyser was always that of a man with splendid vision, of proper perspective, and constructive endeavor.



H. IRVINE KEYSER.

*(From portrait by Thomas C. Corner.)*

He was an intelligent, accomplished actor on the stage of all honorable human affairs. Nothing was foreign to him that was native to his fellow man.

"Kindly affectioned," he was given to hospitality and contributed to all legitimate necessity. He found pleasure in proper social diversion, and at the time of his death was second eldest living member of the Maryland Club. "Not slothful in business," he was ever interested in the welfare of youthful beginners, and many successful men in our community today owe their start in life to him, and received subsequent instruction and encouragement from him, when they were passing through the sifting processes that try young men's souls and demonstrate the stuff and fibre of their manhood.

Patriotic in purpose and consistent in practice, he was always on the side of political integrity, and measured up fully to every responsibility of good citizenship.

"Fervent in Spirit," his service for the Lord was unostentatious, natural and practical. Believing that the "fear of the Lord" grew out of the "instruction of wisdom," he was interested and active in educational affairs. As a member of the Board of Trustees of the Gilman Country School from 1897 to 1909, and Vice-President for ten years of that time, he largely directed the policy of the School, and strongly influenced his associates on the Board in his advocacy of sane treatment of all educational questions in contrast with visionary fancies and fads.

In his Church relationship, the diocese of Maryland owes much to Mr. Keyser in many different departments. In his own parish he was a devout communicant, and most efficient and faithful in the discharge of his duties as a vestryman. In diocesan affairs he filled positions of responsibility and was a wise counsellor and progressive leader. Being a member of the Diocesan Committee of Missions for six years, he was in close touch with the missionary work of the whole diocese and was ever ready to contribute of his time, means and talent for its successful prosecution. As one of the original Trustees of the Cathedral Foundation, humanly speaking, it was due him more than

anyone else that this great Community Christian enterprise was inaugurated. At its very inception the clearness of his vision dispelled all doubts, and by his generous provision the site which enabled the project to take complete form was secured. His suggestions from time to time were helpful and encouraging, and his ideas were so uniformly practical that they were ever received with favor by the other trustees and inspired them to persevering endeavor.

His wise, patient and persistent efforts in all these different relationships of life naturally and logically developed in him a strong stalwart manhood, well rounded, satisfactory and satisfying, for the accomplishment of that legitimate work which represents in its best sense the full purpose of God concerning man, who is not only the creature of His hand to illustrate His power, but also the child of His love to do His will.

We thank God for the example of his life and take fresh courage in our endeavor to be honest, pure and manly as was he.

It is eminently proper that to such a man in any community there should be erected a memorial monument of earthly material. It is still more proper that such a memorial monument should be like this one—a medium of service for Community and State. But the supreme memorial monument for such a man is the perpetuation of his influence for good, in the community in which he was born, lived and died, through the generations to come. For the tangible realization of this supreme purpose, no material structure could have been more discriminatingly erected than these classic buildings, and no intellectual agency more wisely chosen than this distinctive and distinguished Society which is now entitled to designate this place by that most sacred word in any language—Home. What human love has thus offered and human wisdom provided may Divine love sanction and Divine power use.

Let us Pray.

O Almighty God, with whom do live the spirits of those who depart hence in the Lord, and with whom the souls of the faithful, after they are delivered from the burden of the flesh, are in



joy and felicity; We give thee hearty thanks for the good examples of all those thy servants who, having finished their course in faith, do now rest from their labours. Especially do we praise thee for the life of H. Irvine Keyser, with its blessed memory of work well done for the welfare of humanity and thy glory, beseeching thee, that we, with him and all those who are departed in the true faith of thy holy Name, may have our perfect consummation and bliss, both in body and soul, in thy eternal and everlasting glory; through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

Blessed be thy Name, O Lord, that it hath pleased thee to put into the heart of thy servant to give and dedicate these buildings, as an expression of her love for the departed, and for the use of humanity in the days present and years to come. Accept, we pray thee, this offering of thy servant, and let thy blessing so rest upon it, that it may serve the purpose for which it is intended. Grant that in it and through it brotherly love and true fellowship may ever abound, and the members of the Maryland Historical Society so encourage one another in every proper and patriotic work that not only they, but also all others who shall come under their influence, may so contribute to the purity of the Home, the integrity of the State and the piety of the Church, that human life shall be exalted and thy divine glory enthroned; through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

O Lord, our Heavenly Father, the high and mighty Ruler of the universe, who dost from thy throne behold all the dwellers upon earth; most heartily we beseech thee with thy favour to behold and bless thy servants the President of the United States, the Governor of this State, the Mayor of this City, and all others in Authority. And as for them so do we pray thee for ourselves, thy people everywhere, our Senate and Representatives in Congress assembled, and the members of the World Peace Congress now in session; that thou wouldst be pleased to direct and prosper all our consultations, to the advancement of thy glory, the good of thy Church, the safety, honour and welfare of the world;

that all things may be so ordered and settled by our endeavours, upon the best and surest foundations, that peace and happiness, truth and justice, religion and piety, may be established among us for all generations; through Jesus Christ our Lord, who hath taught when we pray to say:

Our Father, who art in heaven, hallowed be thy Name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done on earth, as it is in heaven. Give us thy day our daily bread. And forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive those who trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation; but deliver us from evil; for thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for ever and ever. Amen.

President Edwin Warfield, in accepting the gift, said:

I have the honor, and esteem it a very great privilege, Bishop Murray, to accept through you these splendidly equipped buildings, the H. Irvine Keyser Memorial, as a gift from Mrs. Mary Washington Keyser to the Maryland Historical Society, for its future home.

Mrs. Keyser by deed dated December 17th, 1917, conveyed to the Society the Pratt residence and adjoining lot, with the understanding that she would erect on said lot a building containing rooms furnished with modern fire-proof equipment, in which to house the valuable books, documents, priceless manuscripts and historic data owned by the Society, and a Gallery in which to exhibit our historic paintings and portraits. This gift was made by Mrs. Keyser as a memorial to her husband, Mr. H. Irvine Keyser, who was an honored member of the Society for nearly half a century. The Society then gratefully accepted the property and left to Mrs. Keyser the sole supervision of all improvements and the approval of all plans for the building. The consummation of her skillful and intelligent direction we see here tonight. Now our valuable collections are safe from destruction by fire.

You, Bishop Murray, have in dignified and feeling language set forth the activities of Mr. Keyser during his life and his high ideals, his public spirit and his services for the welfare of

humanity and this community. We will preserve in an enduring form your address so that it may be an inspiration to our members.

This is truly a fitting and enduring memorial to a most worthy citizen of this State. We feel deep and sincere gratitude to Mrs. Keyser for her splendid gift. It will enable the Society to increase and multiply its historic activities and patriotic work, and thus inure to the glory of our state.

President Warfield then presented His Excellency Emerson C. Harrington, Governor of Maryland, who spoke on "The Society as the Custodian and Publisher of the Archives of Maryland":

*Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:*

The presentation of this fine building to the Maryland Historical Society excites in the heart of every true Marylander the strongest feelings of gratitude and appreciation at the splendid gift and at the spirit of pride and patriotism which the giver thereof must feel for this grand old Commonwealth of ours.

The great war which has but just been brought to a close has presented a splendid opportunity to the people of America to demonstrate to ourselves as well as to the world that the spirit of our illustrious fathers still lives in undiminished vigor, and that the ideals for which they fought and died are still cherished and revered in every quarter, not only of the thirteen original Colonies or States, but in every section of this great country of ours.

But we do feel, sir, that Maryland from the manner of her settlement and foundation and from the part which our forebears took in the early struggles of our country for independence and for the foundation of our Government is privileged to be proud of our traditions and proud of our history.

No one can ever take away from us the just fame of our colony as a sanctuary, as the first place in the whole world where true civil and religious liberty was proclaimed and practiced.

The Battles of Long Island, Camden, Guilford Court House and Eutaw Springs attest the gallantry and bravery of Maryland officers and Maryland men.

A Maryland man, Thomas Johnson, had the honor of nominating General Washington as the Commander-in-Chief of the Continental forces, and a Maryland man, Colonel Tench Tilghman, had the honor as Washington's aide to carry the news of Cornwallis' surrender to the Continental Congress at Philadelphia and to stand with the immortal Lafayette by Washington's side when in the old Senate Chamber at Annapolis, General Washington gave back his commission to the Continental Congress there assembled and retired to private life.

The honor is Maryland's to have given to the country the land where is located the Capital of the country, and it was upon Maryland's motion that all of the Northwestern territory out of which so many States have been carved was ceded to the National Government.

And then again, in the War of 1812, when the citizen soldiery of Baltimore City had successfully turned the tide of war, a distinguished Maryland citizen amid the shot and shell of battle looking out upon our flag as it waved above Fort McHenry, gave birth to the "Star-Spangled Banner," our National Anthem. We are likewise proud of our own State Anthem, "Maryland, My Maryland," recognized throughout our country almost as a National Anthem.

And then in the old State House at Annapolis the flag known as "Old Glory" which was carried by Maryland troops in the battles of the Revolution, is the oldest if not the only Revolutionary flag extant. And it is a matter of no small pride that in the beginning of the present war, it was a Maryland man, Wm. Tyler Page, who gave us the American Creed.

I am aware it would take me too long to attempt to recount the brave deeds of our ancestors, and when the United States entered the world war, there was never a question as to where Maryland would stand. We quickly filled our National Guard with volunteers and while I am sure that no one will misunder-

stand me because I stood behind the Selective Draft, yet I want to pause to pay a tribute to our National Guard and to those red-blooded boys of ours who needed but the call of our country to offer their services during the war. I am proud of the part played by our officers and our men. I am proud of that notable band of distinguished physicians of Maryland, every one of them offering their services to the Government, and some of them being called upon both at Washington and on the battle front to be the very heads of their respective departments. I am proud of the men called from Maryland into the Railroad service of the country, proud of our Draft Boards, our Medical Advisory Boards, of the Legal Advisory Boards, all of those who took part in placing Maryland over the top in all their drives, Liberty Loan drives, Red Cross drives, and in fact of all the war activities of the State. When the history of this war shall have been correctly reported I am confident that Maryland will occupy an honorable place in the galaxy of the forty-eight States of this Union. We have been already at work getting the data which will furnish correct information for the future historians to write up Maryland's part in this war. The Government is likewise arranging to have the history of this war as a whole, as well as the history of each State properly written up, and all the data which they gather and all the data which our people gather will be given to the State to be handed over to the Maryland Historical Society for safe keeping to become a part of the archives of the State. We want the Maryland data to be fair and complete. We want to make sure that here with this Society will be the facts and data which will ever be preserved where our children and our children's children may be able to know what part their forebears or ancestors took in the greatest war and for the highest ideals for which our Nation or mankind ever waged war. And in this hour of our victory and in this hour of our rejoicing it touches us deeply to know that a Maryland woman has been inspired to give this grand memorial for the service of the State, and I now, on behalf of the people of the whole State, wish to express our gratefulness and our high

appreciation of this magnificent gift and tribute, so splendid a building, for the use of the Maryland Historical Society. I am confident we shall all want to be recorded here, and again, on behalf of ourselves and of our descendants yet unborn, I wish to express the great debt which the people of our State will ever owe to Mrs. Mary Washington Keyser, your and the State's benefactress here tonight.

I cannot conceive of any higher memorial or tribute that she could offer to her distinguished husband, than such a memorial as this, that will be a constant reminder to the people of our State of her kindness and generosity.

The President then presented Dr. Bernard C. Steiner, who delivered the following address on "Maryland History and the Maryland Historical Society":

*Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:*

In 1608, a three-ton barge left Jamestown to explore the waters of the Chesapeake, and Maryland History began. Verrazano may have trodden the soil of the State; Indian tribes had lived here for long centuries, but, with the advent of Captain John Smith and his little crew, began the continuous history of this part of the world. Down the Susquehanna from the North, the Indians brought their furs, and to trade for these, a Virginian, William Claiborne, established a factory upon Kent Island in 1631. A shrewd and skilful man, Sir George Calvert, First Lord Baltimore, wearying of the cold days and barren soil of Avalon, in Newfoundland, also came hither, and, charmed with the bay and its fertile shores, successfully asked them from King Charles I, as a Province, to be granted him with the broad powers of a palatinate. Courtier as Calvert was, he gave his new possession the name of the English Queen, Henrietta Maria, the daughter of Henry IV of Navarre, and the Terra Mariæ of the Latin charter, being translated, became Maryland. The first Lord Baltimore sickened and died, before

the charter passed the seals, and his son, Cecil, named for the great Lord Burghley, his father's chief, became the first Lord Proprietary. A wise and cool-headed business man, professing the Roman Catholic faith, he had a great territory to develop, and he desired to benefit those who believed with him. He was landlord and ruler of a wide domain, which he was destined never to visit, and for which he needed colonists. From the first, therefore, he established grants of land upon liberal terms, and gave free exercise of religion for all Christians. His brother, Leonard Calvert, sent with the Ark and the Dove—vessels of well-omened name—began the Colony on March 25, 1634, Our Lady's Day. It was the beginning of the New Year in those days, and it was the commencement of spring. Vicissitudes followed; the Province was thrice wrested from Proprietary rule; the original religious toleration was succeeded by an established Protestant Church; but, at the end of the first century of Provincial History, we find the Proprietary rule again restored. The settlers, dwelling, with their indentured servants and negro slaves, on their plantations, which were stretched along the shores of the bay and its tributary rivers, had taken little time to think of their history. In 1727, there came as Governor a gentle, scholarly man, a friend of Hearne, the antiquary, Benedict Leonard Calvert, the brother of Charles Lord Baltimore, Fifth Proprietary. He had made the grand tour of Europe, and, although too soon cut off by the dread disease—consumption—in the few years of his governorship, he gathered around him our first literary circle. William Parks had his printing press at Annapolis and John Peter Zenger was at Chestertown. R. Lewis, master of King William School, was editing and translating Latin poetry, and Eben Cook, Poet Laureat, was composing the Hudibrastic "Sot Weed Factor." It was an important epoch in Maryland history for many reasons. Then was passed the act establishing the town of Baltimore, and, if Governor Calvert had crossed Parr's Ridge into the valley of the Monocacy, he would have seen there

the vanguard of the German-speaking immigrants whose settlement of Western Maryland had such important results. At the first session of the Assembly under his governorship, Calvert found that a Commission had already been appointed to "inspect and amend the ill condition of our public records" and recommended a "Separate repository for the old records" to "secure us from a total loss of all, in case of fire or other unavoidable accident."

The years of the Provincial Period passed by. In the French and Indian War, the Colonies, for a first time, perceived a common peril from a foreign foe, and soon afterwards, they felt another foe to their liberty—in their mother country. The first historical research in the Province was that of lawyers, who, throughout the eighteenth century, were searching English history, and the manuscript records of the Province, in the endeavor to prove that Marylanders possessed the rights of Englishmen, that English Statutes extended to Maryland, that the British Parliament had no right to tax the Provincials, that the Governor of the Province had no right to fix fees by proclamation. Together with the lawyers, such as Daniel Dulany, must be mentioned a clergyman, Rev. Thomas Bacon, whose edition of Maryland laws, printed at Annapolis, was not only the noblest product of any printing press in British North America, but, by its thoroughness, and accuracy, has set a standard for Maryland investigators to follow, and put all subsequent students in his debt.

The stirring years of the Revolutionary War, in which Maryland regretfully everthrew the rule of the Proprietary and the King, and stepped forth as a sovereign State, were times when men acted, rather than wrote, history, and so, in the following years, when the Articles of Confederation and perpetual union were being made more perfect through the establishment of a National Government under the Constitution, Maryland men had their thoughts fully occupied with the events of the passing day. Not until after the nineteenth century had well begun, did



John Leeds Bozman delve among the manuscripts in Annapolis and, with marvelous skill and correctness, draw therefrom the materials which he used for his History of the Province, extending his researches, unfortunately, only until 1657. He was followed by another lawyer, John V. L. McMahon, whose constitutional view of the History of Maryland showed profound and minute research, so little appreciated by the people of the State that, in discouragement at the reception of the first volume, printed in 1831, he never completed a second one, and part of the stock of this first volume remained on the shelves of the publisher, until consumed in the great Baltimore fire of 1904.

Another lawyer, John H. B. Latrobe, fitly honored in later years by this Society, recorded that, on October 23, 1835, he was one of three, who first "proposed to get up a Historical Society in Maryland" (the other two were (Reverdy?) Johnson and (John J.) Donaldson). The proposal was somewhat premature, though two centuries had elapsed since the settlement of the Province.

Eight years later, others had taken up the idea, and, on January 27, 1844, a meeting was held at the Post Office Building on the Northeast corner of Fayette and North streets, in the rooms of the Colonization Society, of which organization Latrobe was president. At this meeting a committee was appointed to draft a Constitution for the Maryland Historical Society, on motion of Brantz Mayer, "to whose zeal and exertion," the records inform us, "the organization of the Society is mainly attributable." Mayer was then 34 years old, and had recently returned from Mexico, where he had held a diplomatic position, and had collected material for one of the best historical works ever written upon that country. The Society was at once organized, adopting a Constitution and By-Laws, which Mayer had drafted. The legislature was then in session, and on March 8, the Governor signed the "Act to incorporate the Maryland Historical Society, for the purpose of collecting, preserving, and diffusing information relating to the civil, natural, and

literary history of this State, and to American history and biography generally." The charter members were: Brantz Mayer, John P. Kennedy, John H. B. Latrobe, Robert Gilmor, John V. L. McMahon, Charles F. Mayer, Frederick William Brune, Jr., Sebastian F. Streeter, John L. Carey, George W. Dobbin, John Spear Smith, Bernard U. Campbell, William G. Lyford, Stephen Collins, Fielding Lucas, Jr., John J. Donaldson, Robert Cary Long, William A. Talbot, S. Teackle Wallis, Charles J. M. Gwinn, Joshua I. Cohen, John S. Sumner. It was a remarkable list of the most prominent citizens of Baltimore, and the devotion of these men to the interests of the Society may be seen from the fact that the first four presidents thereof, who served it for the whole of its first half-century, were among the incorporators. For some unknown reason, James Hall, J. Morrison Harris, George William Brown, and Robert Leslie, who are recorded as present at the first meeting, were not included among those named in the charter, although they were also founders of the Society. The last survivor of these was the Honorable J. Morrison Harris, who, by a peculiar fitness, was selected to deliver the address at the fiftieth anniversary of the Society's foundation.

On February 1, 1844, the permanent organization was made, by the election of the following officers: John Spear Smith, president; John V. L. McMahon, vice-president; Brantz Mayer, corresponding secretary; Sebastian F. Streeter, recording secretary; John J. Donaldson, Treasurer, and Stephen Collins, librarian. The membership was increasing, and the new Society procured a large room, adjoining that in which it had been organized, and met there from the spring of 1844, for four years, until possession was taken of the quarters on the upper floor of the Athenaeum Building, at the Northwest corner of Saratoga and St. Paul streets. About a score of years later, the Society's meetings began to be held in the large central room on the lower floor, a dignified and spacious apartment, left only now, after some fifty years of occupancy, for the building where we meet tonight.

General John Spear Smith, the first President, was a son of General Samuel Smith, and had been one of his father's aides in the defense of Baltimore in 1814. He had later served as *Chargé d'affaires* in London, and was long Chief Judge of the Orphans' Court. A dignified, courtly gentleman, he spent much time in the Society's rooms and did the honors to visitors. By annual reëlection he was continued in the Presidency until his death in 1866.

The Society having been organized, chartered, and provided with an abiding place, it introduced itself to the people of the State (for the founders entertained the hope of a chapter in each county) by having delivered a "First Discourse," by Charles F. Mayer, on June 20, 1844. This address was printed by the Society, and heads a list of some fifteen pages of titles of books and pamphlets bearing the Society's imprint, recorded in the Report of the American Historical Association for 1905—so prolific has been the activity of the organization. Mr. Mayer discussed the Province's history, and said that: "To illustrate Maryland in all her merits, by gathering and cherishing materials for her frank and ample chronicles, is the office of the Society that has honored me as its representative before the people of Maryland. We all must feel solicitous to award to her her appropriate rank in the civilized world, and especially among the States who have, by arduous toil and patient energy, achieved their eminence. . . . The Society proposes to invite, as to their genial and improving home, all the details and remembrances of the past days of Maryland, that, from her infancy to indefinite futurity, she may live in the eyes and to the generous pride and the rich instruction of her sons. Our friends of the Maryland Historical Society . . . are the wardens of Maryland's Historic lore and the Ministers of her fame. As such, they may claim to be cherished by the people of Maryland. Let them be cheered and aided in unfolding her and keeping her unveiled in all her importance and capacities, that, knowing her well and better, we may value and cultivate her resources and keep unsullied her name."

The Society next proceeded to take three important forward steps. First, it began to collect a library of books and manuscripts, a gallery of works of art, and a museum of historical objects. The second step was to prepare to erect a building for a permanent home. The venerable Baltimore Library Company had been organized in 1796, and was the first Public Library to be established in the city. At this time, Brantz Mayer was its President. It was easy for the two Societies, which had so many leaders in common, to join forces in this matter. Within a year of the beginning of our Society's life, a plan of operation was being considered, and in February, 1845, a circular was issued, calling for public subscriptions toward such a building as a free gift to the two organizations. It was decided to call the edifice the Athenaeum, because it was to be the abode of letters in Baltimore, and, at the December session of 1845, the General Assembly passed an act of incorporation of its trustees. Before the building was completed, the ground floor was leased to the Mercantile Library Association, which occupied it until about 1880. For a time, all Baltimore's important public libraries were under one roof. So great was the popular interest in the project that twenty of the well-to-do citizens subscribed \$500 each, and, within the year, \$45,000 had been given and expended in the purchase of the lot, and the erection of the building. The architect of the Athenaeum was Robert Cary Long, one of the charter members of the Society, and the fine proportions of the structure do him great credit, and have long been among the ornaments of the city. The formal dedication occurred on October 23, 1848, with an address by Brantz Mayer, entitled: "Commerce, Literature, and Art." The orator emphasized the fact that the donors were mostly commercial men who had freely given the building to literature, history, and art, and spoke of the usefulness of the Society's library, as a place "into which the honest and industrious student may freely come, and carefully collate the discordant materials that have been accumulated, with commendable industry for future use." It has been one of the glories of the

Society, from that time to this, that its collections have been used for research by historical students.

The third step of importance, taken very early in the history of the Society, was the establishment of such relations with the State that documents might be deposited in our safe keeping which could be more accessible and more securely guarded here than in Annapolis. David Ridgely, the patient antiquary, as State Librarian, had made report to the General Assembly in 1835 concerning manuscript materials in the public offices, and by Resolution of the legislature, passed at its session of December, 1846, a considerable number of these manuscripts were placed in the custody of the Society.

In the Athenaeum Building, the Society led a prosperous life for many years. Large additions came to its collections. the Gilmor Papers, which included many from Governor Horatio Sharpe; the papers of General Mordecai Gist, the Towson collection of coins, the index to Maryland records in the State Paper Office, London (given by George Peabody)—all these and many more had been accumulated, when the Society published its Catalogue in 1854. An annual historical address was delivered by one of the Society's members, an Annual Exhibition of paintings was held and soirees and dinners were given, occasionally, with the generous refreshments for which Baltimore was famous. The Baltimore Library Company went out of existence in 1852, transferring all its books and its interest in the Athenaeum Building to the Society. George Peabody was so impressed with the work of the Society that he intended at first to make it the centre about which should be built his Institute; but, when difficulties arose in the carrying out of that project, he determined that the Institute should be an independent organization, while he gave the Society an endowment fund of \$20,000, the income of half of which should be used for the purposes of publication. This Publication Fund, from 1867 to 1901, paid for thirty-seven distinct publications and has been used of recent years toward meeting the expenses of the Society's magazine.

Then came the Civil War, and, while interest in the Society naturally fell off, the meetings were kept up, although attended by only eight or ten members. After the return of peace, the Society resumed its formal gatherings, and in 1866 Dr. Lewis H. Steiner spoke upon the U. S. Sanitary Commission, and the Hon. Wm. F. Giles on Col. John Eager Howard.

Shortly after peace came, General Smith died and Brantz Mayer was elected as the second President, in 1867. In 1871, his duties as an officer in the army caused him to remove to California, whence he later returned to Baltimore, where he died in 1878.

Upon Mr. Mayer's removal, John H. B. Latrobe became the third President and continued to serve as such until his death in 1891. A man of wonderful memory, of a wide experience of life, and of fine powers of description, when there was no paper appointed to be read, he would entertain the members present at meetings with his recollections of men of past days, especially of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, whom, in youth, he had known well.

In 1860, John H. Alexander had sent a report to the Governor of the State "on certain documents touching the provincial history of Maryland," in which report he recited how he had secured the compilation of these documents by Rev. Dr. Ethan Allen and called attention to the imperative need of taking greater care of them. Nothing was done then; but, in 1866, and again in 1878, Brantz Mayer brought the matter to the attention of the State authorities. Interest grew and, finally, the General Assembly at its session in 1882, passed the first act which provided for the publication of the Archives of Maryland. An annual appropriation of \$2,000 was made for that purpose, which appropriation has continued until this day, making possible the printing of thirty-eight large octavo volumes, containing the Proceedings of the Provincial Council, the Proceedings and Acts of the Provincial Assembly, the Correspondence of Gov. Horatio Sharpe, the Proceedings of the Provincial Court, the Proceedings of the Revolutionary Council,

and the Muster Rolls of Revolutionary Soldiers. The series has added much to the reputation of the Society and to the knowledge of the Provincial and Revolutionary History. The editor of thirty-one of the thirty-eight volumes was the courteous and careful historical student, Dr. Wm. Hand Browne, to whose work much of the success of the series is due. When he died, Clayton C. Hall, Esq., took up the work with equal accuracy, but his life ended so soon that his name appeared on the title page of only three volumes. The present editor has seen four volumes through the press.

In order to make the manuscripts at Annapolis available for the preparation of the Archives, the Act of 1882 provided that "any and all public officers" in whose possession might be any "records, archives, and ancient documents of the Province and State of Maryland, of any date prior to the acknowledgement of the independence of the United States by Great Britain," may transfer these manuscripts to the Maryland Historical Society, as their custodian. The Society shall "agree that such records and documents shall be safely kept, properly arranged and catalogued, and that such of them as are of historical importance, shall be edited and published, under the supervision of the Society, and provided that said records shall, at all times, be accessible to the inspection of the people of this State, free of all charges and fees."

From the Commissioner of the Land Office, from the Clerk of the Court of Appeals, and later from the Secretary of State have been received great numbers of books and papers, for whose safe keeping a fire-proof room was provided in the Athenaeum. These records are now all safe here in the new fire-proof Library building.

In the late seventies, the Library of the Maryland Historical Society became the place where the Historical Seminary of the Johns Hopkins University began its sessions under the direction of Austin Scott and later of that inspiring teacher, Herbert B. Adams. It is a pleasant reflection that the Society gave its first home to that department, from the researches of whose

students so many advances in historical knowledge have come.

In 1887, through the initiative of Mr. Mendes Cohen, then Corresponding Secretary of the Society, negotiations were begun with Col. Frederick Henry Harford of Down Place, near Windsor, England, a grandson of Henry Harford, the last Lord Proprietary, through which negotiations the Society, by the liberality of some of its members, became the possessor of an extremely valuable collection of Calvert Papers, comprising all the extant documents relating to Maryland from the collection made by the Lords Proprietary. This collection of papers was formally presented to the Society, at its meeting on December 10, 1888, and portions of the collection have since been printed. It is a pleasant reminiscence of the speaker that my first appearance at a meeting of the Society was upon this occasion, when my father brought me, a graduate student under Professor Adams, to listen to the exercises attending this presentation. It was my privilege, a few months later, to read my first paper before the Society, Mr. Latrobe presiding at the meeting. Mr. Latrobe died on September 11, 1891, and special exercises in his memory were held a month later. His versatility, his ability as a lawyer, and his philanthropic interest in negro colonization have recently been recounted in his biography, written by one of our members, John E. Semmes, Esq.

Hon. S. Teackle Wallis, *clarum et venerabile nomen*, eminent as a lawyer, fearless, upright, and a ripe scholar, was elected as the fourth President in 1892, and continued in that position until his death on April 12, 1894. His ill health prevented him from attendance at the meetings over which Mr. Vice-President Henry Stockbridge, Sr., usually presided with dignity, but it was felt by the members that his name as President gave lustre to the Society. During this period, the semi-centennial of the organization of the Society was observed with an address by the Hon. J. Morrison Harris, the last survivor of the founders.

The fifth presidency lasted for even a shorter period than the fourth. At the election of February, 1895, Rev. John G.



Morris, D. D., was chosen to that office. At the meeting held on November 14, 1893, the Society had already recognized the ninetieth birthday of Dr. Morris, then one of the Vice-Presidents. He was the son of a Revolutionary soldier, the surgeon of Armand's Partisan Legion, and was a Lutheran clergyman of wide repute, having written many works of a religious or historical character. Having been the first Librarian of the Peabody Institute, he was induced to become the honorary librarian of the Society in 1891 and to accept that Presidency also, as Mr. Wallis' successor.

In April, 1895, I took two young librarians from Philadelphia to see the Society's rooms and to meet Dr. Morris. A few days later he came into my office to ask the names and addresses of my friends, as he intended to deliver an address in Philadelphia shortly and wished to return their call. He died on October 12, 1895; but his vigor was such that, within a fortnight of that time, he wrote me in reference to a book upon the microscope, as he expected to pursue some researches with that instrument during the coming winter. His large form and bluff, frank manner will long be remembered.

At the election of officers in 1896, Hon. Albert Ritchie was advanced from the Vice-Presidency to the Presidential office. He was a Judge of the Baltimore Supreme Bench, a man of strikingly handsome features and fine presence, possessing an almost imperturbable urbanity as a presiding officer, and showing a genial courtesy to all. During his presidency, the Society went outside the limits of the State in its desire to honor Marylanders and erected a monument to the Maryland Line of the Continental Army on the Guilford Court House battlefield in North Carolina. Judge Ritchie died on September 14, 1903, and, at the succeeding election of officers, Mr. Mendes Cohen was advanced from the corresponding secretaryship to the presidency. Mr. Cohen was a remarkable man, reminding one of the ancient Romans. After a distinguished career as a civil engineer, he had retired from active practice of his profession and devoted much time to the Society's interests. Shortly after

he took up the presidential office, a revision of the Constitution established the Council, which has relieved the Society's meetings of much of the detail of business. The *Maryland Historical Magazine*, at first under the scholarly editorship of Dr. William Hand Browne and, latterly, under the wise and skilful conduct of Mr. Louis H. Dielman, was established in 1906, its publication being made possible by the gift of a considerable guaranty fund from the members. This quarterly periodical has been of great value, not only as a medium between the Society and its members, but also because it has contained many papers read before its meetings and many valuable historical sources which otherwise would not have seen the light.

Mr. Cohen died on August 13, 1915, and at the memorial exercises held by the Society, Judge Henry Stockbridge paid him a fitting tribute, speaking of his "painstaking accuracy, even in matters of small detail," of "his wide and varied experience, his extended knowledge and scientific attainments," which "had served to develop a broad scholar of ripened judgment, and a thorough gentleman."

As his successor and, in accordance with his wishes, in 1913, the Society chose as its executive officer its present President, Gov. Edwin Warfield. His administration has been marked by a very considerable increase in membership and by the removal of the Society from the Athenaeum Building to this place.

It was my good fortune to be present at the meeting of the Society on October 9, 1916, when, to the delighted amazement of all, Mr. Douglas H. Thomas and Hon. Henry Stockbridge disclosed to us the generous purpose of Mrs. H. Irvine Keyser to buy the former residence of Enoch Pratt and present it to the Society, after building in the rear of the house a fire-proof structure, as a library and a picture gallery. The Athenaeum was not fire-proof, nor was it arranged as a modern library building is, and the prospect of a widely extended usefulness for the Society through this great gift has been one toward which every member has looked with pleasant expectancy, from that day to this, when we find ourselves happily enjoying the completed gift.

Mr. Enoch Pratt, whose residence of nearly fifty years on this spot has caused it to be filled with memories of him for many of those here present, was himself a long-time member of the Society, and our records bear his terse and characteristic reports as chairman of the finance committee.

Mr. Keyser, in whose memory these buildings and grounds were given, was a member of the Society from March 10, 1873 until his death on May 7, 1916. He was born in Baltimore on December 17, 1837, his parents being Samuel Stouffer Keyser and Elizabeth Wyman Keyser. He was educated at St. Timothy's School, Catonsville, and in 1855 entered the firm of Keyser, Troxell & Co., iron and steel merchants, of which his father was the head. After the death of his father he conducted the business together with his brother, William Keyser, under the firm name of Keyser Brothers. He served also as a director of several important banking and business institutions in Baltimore. In 1864 he married Miss Mary Washington of Jefferson county, West Virginia, a great-grandniece of George Washington. He was one of the founders of Grace Protestant Episcopal Church, and was personally active in many philanthropic organizations. These buildings are his fine and lasting memorial.

Nearly three centuries have gone since the first settlers sailed up the Potomac River and landed at St. Mary's. When we consider the wonderful development of Maryland during those centuries and what manner of men have been here; when we look forward with confident hopefulness to the continued prosperity and happiness of the people of the State in future generations; when we remember the vast mass of manuscripts and printed pages here collected to illustrate that history; and when we reflect upon what will be the result of the study of this history through the resources here provided, we can do no better than to say with Jesus, the son of Sirach: "The Lord hath wrought great glory by them, through His great power from the beginning. There be of them that have left a name behind them, that their praises might be reported. And some

there be which have no memorial. But with their seed shall continually remain a good inheritance, and their children are within the covenant. The people will tell of their wisdom, and the congregation will show forth their praise."

Through these seventy-five years, the Society has kept true to its purposes: to inspire interest in history, to collect and print materials for history, to aid and encourage those writing history. While its main field has been Maryland history, it has not narrowly limited itself, and the lists of addresses read before it show titles of papers on other portions of American history, and even on the history of the other hemispheres. In the new days of reconstruction which are to follow the great war, the Society's opportunity will be all the greater in its new buildings. There "yet remaineth much land to be possessed," many books and manuscripts to be collected, many unwritten parts of history to be studied, the accounts for many epochs to be rewritten, many men to be presented in new light by fresh biographical study. Except in the way of sources, there is no such a thing as definitive history. Rightly did the Greeks, with their fine sense of the fitness of things, place the goddess of history, Clio, among the Muses; for, while history may be a science, history always should be an art and prove herself a fit companion for Apollo. Rightly also did they represent Clio as writing, for history can never be complete. The revolving years open fresh pages in her book and the record of the past years must be restudied, over and over. Fresh discoveries in archæology, further investigations in the history of other peoples, unexpected recovery of unknown historical sources, broader knowledge of mankind, will make it necessary again and again to place in a new perspective the events of by-gone days. What a marvellous study it is! to become acquainted with men of generations gone, so as to know them better, it may be, than one knows his contemporaries. How thrilling is the contact with the very paper upon which were set down those words whose reading solves some riddle of the past!

Three-quarters of a century have gone since the foundation

of the Society, and during the intervening years work of great permanent value has been done. We entertain the hope that with improved equipment, with enlarged resources, and with increased membership, the Maryland Historical Society may make even greater progress in the years that are now to come than it has made during all the years of its honorable past.

Aristotle said man is a political animal, organizing into groups. Others have distinguished him from the rest of creation by calling him a fire-making, or a tool-forming animal. May we not call him an historical animal? For no other creature records the past of his kind. From the beginning, on skins of animals and on carvings in the rock, man has sought to leave a record of himself, so that coming generations may not only inherit the culture of their ancestors, but may also know how it was acquired. How marvellous a record it is, from the rude beginning even until now! Lord Bolingbroke was so struck by the value of this record as a guide of men that, following the thought of an ancient Greek, he called history "philosophy teaching by examples." From the experience of the past, he found that one could often forecast what would be the likely result of actions of a later date, whether these actions were performed by men or by nations. The historian should verily be a reverent man, for he beholds the long course of ages, with the rise and fall therein of puissant empires and mighty races of men. He finds that the Greeks were not wrong when they thought that overweening haughtiness and pride—*ὕβρις* as they called it—brought down upon a man, or a state, the wrath of the Olympian gods and led to a sure downfall. History truly teaches humility, that one should "not be high-minded but fear," since those who had too high conceit of themselves—a Charles XII, a Napoleon, a Wilhelm II—

"Left a name at which the world grew pale,  
To point a moral, or adorn a tale."

The student of history, as its wonderful panorama unfolds before him, beholds, as from an eminence, the age-long combat

of good and evil; of man's free will, so clearly exhibited as to delight any Arminian, and as clearly governed by the sovereignty of a Higher Power as to convince any Calvinist. He finds that men for a time seem successfully to rough-hew their ends; but that, finally, their efforts are in vain, for there is a Divinity who shapes these ends, whether or not men so desire. If history has any lesson it is this, that "righteousness exalteth a nation; but sin is a reproach to any people"; and that, as Kepler, when he studied the laws of the solar system, exclaimed, "I am thinking God's thoughts after Him"; so may the historical student well say with Dr. J. W. Nevin that history is "the way of God in the world."

The President then presented Professor John M. Vincent, of the Johns Hopkins University, who spoke as follows:

*Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:*

You have been hearing in brief the honorable history of this institution, and it now falls upon me to say something about the possibilities of the future. In view of the previous career of the Society it might appear to be sufficient to rely upon its past in the confidence that it would continue to live up to its acquired reputation. Such confidence I do possess, but this occasion calls for a brief review of the functions of a State Historical Society and its opportunities for greater usefulness. The exhilaration which I share with every one in the events of this hour has been condensed into a few everyday suggestions.

The duties of an historical association have been variously interpreted according to the relations of that body to the government of the state. In Wisconsin, for example, the Historical Society is closely identified with the State Library, and the managers have been able to combine the motives of the historian with the motive force of the public treasury in the acquisition of materials and the use of a noble building for their housing. As a rule, however, and notably in the older states, the historical society is a private corporation depending on the subscriptions

of its members, with now and then a modest endowment fund. It is in this class that Maryland belongs.

Originating in the desires of private citizens to perpetuate the history of the Colony and the State it now enters a new home through the munificence of one of its members. While it is a great credit to a state to support such an institution by taxation the immense value to a commonwealth of a body of citizens who are willing to contribute of their private means for the preservation of the past must not be overlooked. The larger the roll of those who periodically subscribe to the objects of this Society the more substantial will be the spirit of order and reasonable conservatism in this state.

At the same time the private society is obliged to consider the scope of its duties. Of these the first that comes to every mind is the collection and preservation of historical materials. The duty is self-evident, but I may be pardoned if I give some moments of attention to the subject, for, although the archives and safes of the Society have accumulated much valuable material, there are quantities still outside. There are family papers paying storage in safe deposit vaults which might just as well be here. In the houses of the owners there are other documents, highly thought of, but subject to the risk of fire. There are collectors who are keeping choice specimens in unsafe places. All of these are conscious, more or less, of the historical value of their possessions and there is hope that sooner or later their papers will be placed where they may be utilized by scholars. It is the business of this society to impress upon the owners of such materials the safety and convenience of these new quarters and their duty in respect to preservation. The uncertainty of fire protection in the old building may have hindered the generous impulses of some who will now make their documents available.

On the other hand, we should be as much or more concerned about the materials which the owners neglect, or do not appreciate. This will apply in some cases to public documents. If I am not mistaken there are still in various counties important

records in dangerous condition of risk and neglect. If fire, mold, dampness, or dessication fail to do their work, the rodents are always there, and the rats and mice of Maryland will with warm appreciation decorate their abodes with fine old historical tapestry. It is a matter worth serious consideration, whether an arrangement cannot be made with county or local authorities where protection is inadequate whereby the Maryland Historical Society shall be made the depository of such records as are no longer necessary to the conduct of government and of the courts. The value of this centralization to historical investigators is obvious, and even if the deposit should include a class of records occasionally needed at the present time the certainty of finding them at a given point must be apparent to the authorities and to the local student of county history. Even court houses will have accidents, and if so, how much less impressive are the safety appliances of the back offices and wood-sheds of county magistrates.

Within this range of vision lie also the papers, bills, and other communications which are stored in the attics, lofts, or cellars of private citizens of this State, who have kept these accumulations, partly because they looked old, and partly because they have never been obliged to experience the three moves which are as good as a fire. This material may not belong to the colonial period. When a document or letter bears an aged look the simplest of us are impressed by a remote date, and the paper has a chance of being kept as a relic. On the other hand the more recent things may seem to be "nothing but a lot of old letters," and in the course of time and house cleanings they meet the fate which we hope the writers escaped.

It is in this material that the social and economic history of Maryland as a state will find its illumination. That economic history has not been written except in fragments. Documents for the history of government or of wars can be had, but the account of actual and practical social conditions is yet to come. It is the papers which look commonplace, the accounts which are closed, the letters which seem ordinary, which will reveal the every day life of the past.



The Historical Society should take up for itself the task of finding and saving this class of evidence. It needs a salaried officer who can devote time to the search of the counties for valuable material which the owners do not sufficiently esteem, and to cultivate the acquaintance of those who do understand the value of their papers. This means that in addition to a librarian with an efficient force for the care of things there should be an outside secretary for the detective work I have described. Hitherto the Society has been the grateful receptacle for gifts which fell out of the sky. It has occasionally spent effort in obtaining copies of records in foreign countries. Its editors, especially the latest, have shown wonderful acuteness in tracing certain lost records to the places where they ought to have been all the time. Now is the time for an aggressive search of the State for historical material. In certain progressive western regions this is done with less history to warrant the effort. The search should not be a spasmodic campaign of a few weeks, but through a standing agency which should insure a steady flow toward this depository.

The organization of the Society is comprehensive enough for its purposes. The need is for additional forces to extend and enliven its activities. More assistants for the cataloguing, care and display of the materials now on hand; an agency for the discovery and acquisition of new; the upkeep of enlarged and modern quarters will require greater expense. It is evident that an endowment fund will be the proper and necessary way to provide for the new situation. The Council already has that matter under consideration.

The publications of the Society have been most worthy contributions to the history of the American colonies. The legislative and administrative records which fill thirty-eight volumes of Archives are used and respected by investigators everywhere. The Fund Publications contain special groups of fundamental source material thus rendered available to wide circles of serious students. In the choice of editors the Society has been fortunate, for their marked characteristic has been meticulous

care for small things, an absolutely indispensable qualification for the reproduction of manuscript texts. At the same time it must not be forgotten that the means for the publication of the Archives have been provided by the Legislature of Maryland. The Society furnished the suggestion and continues its reminders, but cannot claim credit for using its own funds. Governors, appropriation committees, and General Assemblies at large have all risen to this enlightened task, and the State is to be congratulated.

This coöperation should be fostered and expanded, for the publication of the state records is by no means complete. The limit set in the original plan was the year 1783, and the close of the colonial material is now in sight. But Maryland as a state has had a noteworthy history. It did not disappear in the federal union and lose its individuality and importance. Its situation, its commercial enterprise, its political contributions to the building of the nation have been striking. The official materials for the earlier history of its statehood should be made available to the larger public. Hence it is eminently desirable that another section of the Maryland Archives be undertaken, which at first can be limited to the period ending 1815. Some change in the scope of the publication may be necessary, but there is no question but that the Society in standing behind the enterprise will be furthering a scientifically valuable work and will meet with the patriotic approval of the citizens of Maryland.

The Maryland Historical Magazine is a dignified representative of historical work within state lines. It is a valuable repository of the less bulky materials and even of the fragments of the past. As a policy I should urge that its contents continue to be even more rigidly confined to original material. Members and subscribers ought not to expect this to enter the field of the usual monthly magazine. Speaking of historical societies in general, the papers which are read at the meetings are not, with rare exception, the things for which the files of historical magazines are consulted by later students. The original letters,

descriptions, documents, or the articles which closely follow or analyze such materials are the things which remain as a perpetual legacy and source of gratitude to the scholarly world.

Let me not disparage the reading of papers, for they are stimulating and important, as I shall say further on, but they come under a different category of activities. For a society not having unlimited means the matter of printing has its limits, and those limits should be chiefly source material. The monthly meetings already have a regular formula by which they are enabled to apply the guillotine painlessly off stage. A vote of thanks to the speaker is accompanied by a request for a copy of his manuscript for the use of the committee on publications. The committee on publications has no funds.

But it may be said that we hope some time with increased membership to have more money to spend. Shall the Society then devote itself to the popularization of Maryland history by means of the printing press? If that means the dilution of the subject from an adult to a child's size dose, let that be left to the school book writers. No kind of bookmaking is more profitable. For the general public the authors of popular short articles are gladly admitted to the newspapers. The popular book or biography will find a publisher on the expectation of profit. It is the business of a coöperative institution like this to print the fundamental material in which the ordinary publisher finds no financial return.

The Society can popularize Maryland history by placing its facilities at the disposal of writers of all degrees of seriousness. It can render assistance to every patriotic society within the borders of the State. It can encourage the labors of the investigating scholar by getting and keeping the stuff out of which history is made.

For the cultivation of the historical spirit in the rising generation there is now the best of opportunity for coöperation with the schools, so that their instruction can be supplemented by occasional contact with the real materials out of which the history of Maryland is made. Pointing out the value of these

documents will assuredly assist in the voluntary preservation with these materials in the future.

For the display of its treasures and for the utilization of its materials the Historical Society is now wonderfully equipped in its new building. It has an opportunity to be seen and to make itself felt in the education of the Commonwealth such as it never before enjoyed. It is within a few steps of the Peabody Library, one of the most distinguished reference collections in the country. With this there may be expected to be coöperation and understanding so that in the purchase of books the overlapping of fields may be avoided and the resources of both be made complementary for the use of historical readers. Situated within one hour of the Library of Congress there would seem to be little lacking in facilities for research.

These attractive halls will give new impulse to the meetings of the Society, where the results of historical research are presented from time to time. The discussion of historical questions is essential to the life of the organization. By word of mouth the investigator can impart the results of his work with stimulating effect upon his fellows and chastening effect upon himself. With the archives close at hand, with the portraits of the ancients on the walls, and surrounded with reminders of the past, the assemblies which gather here will drink deeply of its historic atmosphere.

Finally I bring you the congratulations of the Department of History of the Johns Hopkins University. Coöperation between these forces has been the rule from the beginning. The one has placed valuable documents here on deposit, the other has opened wide its resources to aspiring investigators. With the expansion of the activities of the Society there comes an alluring prospect for American History and the advancement of sound learning.

At the conclusion of the addresses, the President invited the members and their guests to partake of a light collation.

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THOMAS JOHNSON, FIRST GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND.  
AND HIS FAMILY.

## THE LIFE OF THOMAS JOHNSON

EDWARD S. DELAPLAINE,

*Of the Frederick Bar*

[Thomas Johnson, one of the greatest sons of Maryland, died in 1819, and the Centenary of his death will occur on the 26th of next October. Despite the passing of a hundred years, there has never been written a thorough biography of this distinguished statesman. Mr. Edward S. Delaplaine, whose home is in Frederick, where Governor Johnson is buried, is now preparing a complete study of the first Governor's executive, legislative, and judicial career; and herewith are published the Introduction and the first two Chapters, presenting the Life of Johnson up to the time he first entered upon the public stage. Among the relatives of the late Governor are members of many prominent Maryland families, including the Johnsons, Dennises, Rosses, Smiths, McPhersons, and others, to whom this story of the Ancestry, Birth, and Early Life of Governor Johnson ought to be particularly interesting.—  
THE EDITOR.]

## INTRODUCTION

It is strange, indeed, that Thomas Johnson, of Maryland, who took such an important rôle in the drama of the American Revolution, is accorded such a scanty mention in the history of the United States. Both in America and in Europe, he was recognized during the days of the struggle for independence, as one of the most prominent leaders of the American cause. The extent of his influence during the early stages of the dispute with the Mother Country was acknowledged unwittingly by a British officer in a letter to his friends in England, in which he declared with pretended scorn that they should not be alarmed by "all this noise in the Colonies," for it was nothing but "the vaporings of a young madcap named Tom Johnson." A more impartial estimate of the part Mr. Johnson played in the outbreak against the oppressions of King, Ministry, and Parliament was rendered by John Adams, when asked why it

was that so many Southern men occupied positions of influence in the War with Great Britain. "Had it not been for such men as Richard Henry Lee and Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia, and Samuel Chase and Thomas Johnson, of Maryland," said Adams, "there never would have been any Revolution."

But the life of Johnson should be interesting to the people of America not only because of the importance of the rôle which he was called upon to assume during the Colonial days, the Revolution, and the early years of the Republic, but also on account of the intimate friendship that existed between him and the "Father of His Country." Warm friends from early manhood, George Washington and Thomas Johnson loved each other and admired each other's abilities; in both public and private life, in both war and in peace, their lives were closely associated in their supreme desire to serve their common country.

Born in the same year on opposite sides of the Potomac, Mr. Johnson and Col. Washington served together at Philadelphia as members of the Continental Congress; and on June 15, 1775, the Delegate from Maryland won for himself a distinction, and rendered to his country a service, by nominating Washington Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army. A year after the immortal Virginian first took command of the military forces, Mr. Johnson shared largely in the work of securing, by vote and voice, the adoption of the Declaration of Independence. Later, when the winter of '76-'77 was approaching, and General Washington began to grow alarmed at the feeble condition of his troops; his trusty friend left his seat in Congress, and repaired to Western Maryland, where he raised between 1,700 and 1,800 men, equipped them the best way he could, marched at their head in January, 1777, to Philadelphia and from thence hurried to the relief of Washington in New Jersey. Elected Governor of Maryland in February, Johnson hastened to Annapolis for his inauguration. During the next three years, in the gloomiest period of the war, Governor Johnson rendered an inestimably valuable service, in the rule of the new Commonwealth in those turbulent times and in the assistance he rendered to the Commander-in-Chief.

When the American cause ultimately triumphed, Mr. Johnson was one of the first and foremost supporters of Washington for President of the United States. The office was open for him, if he would serve; Alexander Hamilton and others had already implored him to accept. It is interesting to observe that it was the appeal of Thomas Johnson which, more than any other, attracted the attention of Woodrow Wilson when he was making his study of Washington's life, and in his *George Washington*, Wilson quotes from one of Mr. Johnson's letters on this subject, dated October 10, 1788. President Wilson, in his book, makes the following statement<sup>1</sup> concerning the first President's election: "The new Constitution made sure of, and a time set by Congress for the elections and the organization of a new government under it, the country turned as one man to Washington to be the first President of the United States. 'We cannot, sir, do without you,' cried Governor Johnson, of Maryland, 'and I and thousands more can explain to anybody but yourself why we cannot do without you.' To make anyone else President, it seemed to men everywhere, would be like crowning a subject while the king was by. But Washington held back, as he had held back from attending the Constitutional Convention. He doubted his civil capacity, called himself an old man, said 'it would be to forego repose and domestic enjoyment for trouble, perhaps for public obloquy.' . . . Washington of course yielded, like the simple-minded gentleman and soldier he was, when it was made thus a matter of duty. When the votes of the electors were opened in the new Congress, and it was found that they were one and all for him, he no longer doubted. He did not know how to decline such a call, and turned with all his old courage to the new task."

The elevation of Washington to the Presidency did not withdraw in any measure the intimacy which existed between him and the ex-Governor. Mr. Johnson often visited Mount Vernon, and the President was not a stranger at Rose Hill, where Johnson spent the latter portion of his life.

<sup>1</sup> Woodrow Wilson, *George Washington* (1896), p. 261.



Time and again Washington importuned his friend to accept some high public office; and on several occasions the Marylander did give up, with reluctance, the tranquillity which retirement and the bosom of his family afforded.

In 1791, Mr. Johnson was appointed Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, and, one week after the appointment was confirmed, he presided as one of the judges in the celebrated British Debt case (*Ware, Administrator v. Hylton et al.*),<sup>2</sup> in the United States Circuit Court at Richmond, wherein Patrick Henry appeared as one of the counsel for the defendants. The trial attracted wide attention and is regarded as the most important legal cause in which Mr. Henry ever participated. In 1792, Mr. Justice Johnson sat, with Jay, *CJ.*, Iredell, Cushing, Blair, and Wilson, *JJ.*, in another important British debt case (*Georgia v. Brailsford et al.*),<sup>3</sup> in which his dissent constitutes the first opinion printed in the reports of the Supreme Court of the United States. At this time, Mr. Johnson was holding another position, to which he had been appointed by President Washington: for a period of four years—from early in 1791 until the fall of 1794—he served as a member of the Board of Commissioners of the Federal District, appointed to build the Capital City. Feeling, however, that, on account of his advancing years, he could not, with credit to himself and with justice to his positions, serve in this dual capacity, he resigned as a member of the Supreme Court in 1793. It may be added in this connection that it was Mr. Johnson and his two associates on the Federal Commission who settled upon *Washington* as the name for the Federal City.

In 1795, when the Union was shaken by excitement over the Jay treaty and Secretary of State Randolph resigned, President Washington offered his final tribute to Mr. Johnson by appealing to him to enter the Cabinet. But Mr. Johnson, on account of his failing strength, declined the portfolio.

Four years later, on December 14, 1799, Washington passed

<sup>2</sup> 1 *Curtis Decisions*, 164-220.

<sup>3</sup> 2 *Dallas*, 402.

away; and on the 22d of February, 1800, the grief-stricken Johnson made his final public appearance at a mock funeral of the great soldier-statesman of Virginia. On this occasion, held at Frederick, Maryland, the former Governor, after a long funeral procession, delivered an historic eulogy on the character and public services of the lamented President—a touching tribute to his beloved compatriot.

## CHAPTER I

### ANCESTRY

About the time of the “Glorious Revolution” in England—when William of Orange appeared at the head of a Dutch Army to save England from Tory regime, and King James II fled to France, after which William and Mary jointly in 1689 ascended the throne—a vessel, commanded by Captain Roger Baker, clandestinely set sail for America. Among those on the vessel were Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Johnson, a newly married couple, who were leaving their native land forever.

\* \* \* \* \*

Mr. Johnson was a barrister of Norfolk county and had sprung from an honorable English family, the members of which had taken a conspicuous part in the affairs of Yarmouth for a century. Great Yarmouth—distinguished from the suburb, Little Yarmouth, on the opposite bank of the River Yare—has been settled since the days of the Roman invasion, and is now a port of over 50,000 inhabitants, and the chief centre of the English herring fishery. For many years its population consisted mainly of hardy sailors and fishermen of the North Sea, who traded, smuggled, and plundered along the coasts of England and Scotland. Pirate rulers, euphemistically styled “vikings,” governed Yarmouth until the reign of King John, when the town was given a charter incorporating it as a borough with the privileges of self-government. As an example of the leadership inherent in the Johnson family, tradition points to the fact that several members of the family commanded vessels in

the fleet sent out from Yarmouth to meet the Grand Armada, fitted out in 1588 by Philip II of Spain against Queen Elizabeth.

Shortly after the time of the destruction of the "Invincible Armada," James Johnson was chosen one of the bailiffs of Yarmouth. Being the chief magistrates, the bailiffs were the most influential citizens of the borough. Mr. Johnson and his fellow bailiff, John Wheeler, distinguished themselves in 1589 and 1590 by erecting, for the protection of Yarmouth, sea-walls which were far more substantial than any that had ever been built before. A few miles above the mouth of the Yare, the town stands on a slip of land, a mile and a half wide, washed on the east by the North Sea and by the River on the west. Back in the early days, sea-walls had been again and again constructed, only to be destroyed; so Johnson and his colleague devised the scheme of building two walls, inner and outer. The improvement was acclaimed exerywhere, even in verse, as a great triumph of foresight and skill. So durably were the walls built that the ravages of three centuries were powerless completely to destroy them. When Bradley T. Johnson, a Confederate General in the Civil War, visited Norfolk county in 1873, he saw at Yarmouth some of the remains of the sea-walls erected by his ancestor in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

Thomas Johnson, the son of James, followed in the footsteps of his father by serving, in 1624, as one of the bailiffs of Yarmouth. In 1625, he occupied a seat in the first Parliament of Charles I, which the new king speedily dissolved, when the Commons refused to grant him the full measure of support he demanded for the conduct of the war with Spain. In 1635 and 1636, Mr. Johnson served again as bailiff of Yarmouth.

The "Great Rebellion" between the Royalists, or *Cavaliers*, and the Parliamentary forces, called *Roundheads*,—destined to divide the nation on account of religion,—was now approaching. In the eastern counties the *Roundheads* formed an organization which raised a well-disciplined army under the command of the Earl of Manchester and Oliver Cromwell. One of the promi-

nent members of the "Eastern Counties Association" was Thomas Johnson, Jr. Chosen bailiff of Yarmouth in 1644, shortly after his father had held this office, the younger Thomas was selected by the Earl of Manchester in the same year to command the Yarmouth militia. In his "Life of Cromwell," Thomas Carlyle makes a special reference to Captain Thomas Johnson, Jr., of the Revolutionary forces, and quotes Oliver Cromwell as saying that he was afraid Capt. Johnson and his troops of horse were ready to cut his throat because he had employed "such common men in places of rank." The Commonwealth and Protectorate, commencing when Charles I was beheaded in 1649, continued until 1660. Thought to have been disgusted at the execution of Charles I, Capt. Johnson espoused the cause of the Royalists. He was confirmed in his command as Captain by Sir Edward Walker, the Lieutenant of the King, and when the new Parliament in 1661, following the coronation of Charles II, passed an act which disqualified the incumbent bailiff of Yarmouth, Capt. Johnson was appointed to take his place. For defending Yarmouth against the complaints of Lowestoft, a neighboring port, he was presented with a piece of plate as an evidence of the grateful appreciation of the people of the borough.

The gratitude of the Crown for Captain Johnson's separation from the Revolutionary forces is evidenced by the granting to him in 1661 of alteration and confirmation of arms by the Herald's College, through Sir Edward Walker, in recognition of the Captain's "great suffering and loyalty." The pedigree and arms of Capt. Johnson were recorded a few years later. Thus, since the early days of the Restoration, the Johnson family arms have been learnedly described by the language of heraldry:

*"Argent; a fess, counter-embattled; between three lion's heads, erased, gules, ducally crowned, or. Crest: a leopard's head, gules, issuing from a ducal crown, or."*

The Johnson coat of arms may be described in plainer language as: "A silver shield; across the centre, drawn hori-

zontally, a band broken alternately above and below like battlements; between three red lion's heads, with jagged edges as if torn off the bodies, and with golden coronets. Crest: a red leopard's head issuing from a golden ducal crown." In the United States the members of the Johnson family have used the words, "*Confide et Certa*" or "Trust and Strive," in connection with the coat of arms; but General Bradley T. Johnson, on his return from England, declared that, while the arms as used in America by the descendants of Captain Thomas Johnson otherwise correspond with the description emblazoned in the Herald's Office, there is no authentic record of any motto in connection with the arms.

Captain Johnson left two sons, Thomas and James. James, the younger, was destined to make a mark in his generation. He was deputed by the corporation to receive King Charles II, when he visited Yarmouth in 1671, and the sovereign was entertained by Mr. Johnson at his home on the South Quay. His Majesty showed his appreciation by knighting him. In 1681, during the reign of Charles II, he served as member of Parliament; but he declined to accept the wages or expenses which at that time it was the custom of the boroughs and shires to pay to their representatives. After the Duke of York was proclaimed James II, upon the death of Charles II in 1685, Sir James Johnson stood in confidential relations with the Court. Early in 1687, for example, he produced a royal order in council displacing some of the aldermen and common councilmen and another order appointing their successors. His arms and pedigree are recorded in the College of Arms, in London, among the Knights of Sir William Le Neve, who carried the proclamation of Charles I to the Earl of Essex the day after the first pitched battle of the "Great Rebellion." After reciting the pedigree, the record in the College of Arms adds: "James Johnson of Yarmouth aforesaid, knighted as above, lived well, spent much, died poor."

Early in life, many years before he was knighted, Sir James was appointed to serve on a committee to settle some differences

that had arisen relative to the appointment of a curate; and, when the dispute broke out again several years later, he was appointed to serve as a member of a delegation to journey to Norwich to present the claims of Yarmouth before the Lord Bishop. It was here that Sir James found his wife. He married Miss Dorothy Scotlowe, the daughter of Augustin Scotlowe, Mayor of Norwich. Sir James and Dorothy Johnson were the parents of two sons, James, born in 1650, and Thomas, born in 1656. Thomas died, unmarried, at the age of 28.

James Johnson, the elder son of Sir James, married, and one of his sons, during the turbulent reign of Anne, was elevated to a responsible position in the Office of Foreign Affairs. Another of James's sons, who took up the study of law, fell in love with a chancery ward named Mary Baker, and married her without the consent of the Lord High Chancellor. Inasmuch as abduction and marrying of maids in chancery constituted a high misprision, punishable with heavy fine and imprisonment as a contempt of court, the young lawyer and his wife decided to flee from England. They appealed for help to Captain Roger Baker, the bride's father, who was a mariner of Liverpool, and he agreed to assist them in their romantic escape by allowing them passage on his boat bound for the New World, as explained at the beginning of the chapter.

\* \* \* \* \*

After the long journey across the Atlantic, Capt. Baker steered his ship up the Chesapeake to the mouth of St. Leonard's Creek, where Capt. Thomas Clagett, from the parish of St. Leonard's, London, had settled some years before. Here, in Calvert county, in 1689 or 1690, the immigrants landed. This was a year or more before Maryland was established as a Royal Province and Sir Lionel Copley chosen as Governor.

Thousands of miles away from the grip of the stern British law, young Mr. Johnson felt that he was safe from arrest for his illegal marriage; but it was not long before his impulsive nature and stubborn will brought him, charged with a penal offense, before the bar of justice. The commission of this crime came

as a result of his deep political convictions. His grandfather, Sir James Johnson, knighted by Charles II, having been held in high favor at the Court of James II, it was natural that the young Marylander sympathized with King James, who had been compelled to flee to France, rather than with William of Orange, who came at the head of the Dutch Army to rescue England, it was said, from arbitrary rule and Catholicism. Whilst the majority of the Convention, which William summoned in 1689, was fiercely Whig, the Tory admirers of James II vigorously protested against the deposition of the sovereign who was entitled by divine right to be King. The Tories accordingly proposed the plan of allowing James to reign nominally as King and William of Orange to govern as Regent; but the Convention took the position that James, by reason of the fact that he had left England, had abdicated and hence William was lawfully entitled to ascend the vacant throne. And so when the "Declaration of Right," denouncing many of James's acts as illegal, was ratified by William and Mary, the throne was offered to them as joint sovereigns. Their accession exploded the old Tory theory of *Divine Hereditary Right*. Now a sovereign was subject to ejection, if he failed properly to perform his duties. The seventeenth-century struggle between king and subjects had ended: Parliament was now the strongest element in the English state. Young Tom Johnson, however, in far-away Maryland, retained his loyalty to James II, and as late as "the Sixth yeare of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord & Lady William & Mary King & Queen of England," Mr. Johnson was arrested for uttering treasonable words against the King and Queen.

When the accusation was made against Johnson, the government of the Colony was in a very unstable condition. Sir Thomas Lawrence, whom William and Mary had chosen for Secretary of Maryland, had been impeached by Copley's Administration and thrown into prison. When Governor Copley died in 1693, the Governor of Virginia seized the government of Maryland and assumed the authority of making Col. Nicholas

Greenberry, President of the Council, acting Governor. Later, however, the impeachment proceedings against Lawrence were declared illegal and he was "appointed" by the Governor of Virginia as the President of the Council and acting Governor of Maryland. Francis Nicholson, lawfully appointed Governor, did not arrive in Maryland to assume control until July, 1694, and so when the Council met at Battle Town, in Calvert county, in June, 1694, it consisted of both Sir Thomas Lawrence and Col. Greenberry as well as Thomas Tench, Esq., Capt. John Addison, Capt. John Courts, and Thomas Brooke, Esq. At the second session held on the 14th of June, commencing at 5 o'clock in the evening, a warrant was issued to the sheriff of Calvert county to arrest Thomas Johnson and to bring him forthwith before the Council "to answer to such things as on their Majesties' behalfe shall be objected against him." He was apprehended immediately and brought before the Council. A deposition, sworn to by Dr. Symon Wotton, was read aloud. It accused Johnson of uttering the following words: "All the people are rogues to the Government, and I will never swear to any king but King James!" The Council ordered<sup>4</sup> the accused to be kept in the sheriff's custody until he entered himself into recognizance in the sum of 500 pounds sterling and his two security in the sum of 250 pounds each for his appearance at the next Provincial Court "and in the mean time to be of good behaviour." Dr. Wotton also had to give bond in the sum of 200 pounds that he would appear as a witness for the Crown.

It is believed that Johnson skipped his bail. On July 21, 1698—after a lapse of four years—John Broadhurst, another Calvert countian, appeared before the Council in Annapolis to testify relative to the rebellious utterance. A day later, Capt. Richard Smith was haled before Governor Nicholson and his Council, under the charge that he was in his own home when the utterance was made by Johnson and that he "countenanced him by laughing and grinning thereat." The Council required

<sup>4</sup> Proceedings of Council, 20 *Archives*, 72.



Capt. Smith to give security for his appearance at Court in 2,000 pounds sterling.

Forced once more to flee for safety, Mr. Johnson trafficked in furs with the Indians. Some years later, when his brother had gained considerable influence at the Court of Anne, who became Queen in 1702 upon the death of William III, he decided to endeavor to make his way back to England. Believing that he could now visit England without any danger of arrest for his illegal marriage many years before, and taking with him a lot of fine furs and a quantity of gold, he set sail. But at this time a journey on the Atlantic was unusually perilous. Within a few weeks after Queen Anne's accession, war had commenced: England, Germany, and Holland formed an alliance against France and Spain—a conflict which saw no end until the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713, which marked an epoch in the history of England and of Europe. Sea and land were paraded by belligerents. While on the Atlantic, the vessel in which Johnson was traveling was captured by the Spaniards, and all on board were robbed of everything they had and imprisoned. After a considerable length of time, Johnson managed to escape on a Canadian ship. In a destitute condition, about the year 1714, he finally found his way to Canada. Long dreary years of solitude as a wanderer and prisoner having made him anxious to get back to Calvert county to see his wife and child, he was reduced to the necessity of tramping all the way to Maryland on foot. When he came to the end of his long journey, he found that his home had been set on fire by the Indians. From anxiety and grief, Mrs. Johnson pined away; while her husband, weakened by exhaustion and exposure, followed her a short time later to the grave. They were buried side by side at Back Creek, near the spot where they had first set foot on the soil of America.

Thus ends the pathetic story of the Johnson fugitives—the Yarmouth barrister and the ward in chancery. Their name was perpetuated, however, by an only son, Thomas, born on the 19th of February, 1702. Left an orphan at the age of twelve,

the youngster was given food and clothing by kind-hearted friends. The boy was given a good education, for, when the Assembly in 1723, during the administration of Governor Charles Calvert, passed the Act "for the encouragement of Learning and erecting Schools in the several Counties within this Province"—the School Law that became the nucleus of the County Academies—Thomas Johnson, Jr., was named as one of the seven "visitors" or trustees in Cecil county to carry out the provisions of the Act. This list of seven trustees for each county, embodied by the Assembly in the statute, shows who were considered "the better and more intelligent sort of people at that early period."<sup>5</sup>

At the age of twenty-three—on March 12, 1725—young Mr. Johnson was married to Dorcas Sedgwick, a girl of nineteen summers, who was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joshua Sedgwick, of Calvert county. The Sedgwicks—the name was originally Sedwick, but is now often seen as Sedgwick or Sedgewick—were Puritans who had come down from Connecticut to Virginia, and when forced to leave Virginia settled in Maryland. Shortly after his marriage, Mr. Johnson was sent as a Delegate from Cecil county to the Lower House of the Maryland Assembly, and was re-elected from year to year up until about the time of the birth of his distinguished son, his namesake, the first Governor of the State of Maryland.

Thus, the favoring influence of heredity in the case of Governor Johnson is quite apparent. It is quite true, as Theodore E. Burton admits, in his biography of John Sherman, that: "Neither inherited predilection for a public career nor the prestige of a family name has been a requisite for gaining exalted official station. Along with the unequaled possibilities which our country affords, there also exists the nearest approach to equality of opportunity, and the highest political rewards have been obtained by industry, ability, and the possession of popular qualities." Washington, Adams, Polk, and Van Buren were sons of the soil; Lincoln, Jackson, Clay, and Garfield

<sup>5</sup> Neill, *Terra Mariae*, p. 189.

were the children of poverty. "There is another list, however," continues Senator Burton, "quite as numerous, which tends to show that an inherited bias for public service is not without advantage. It is made up of those whose fathers held office, but in a theatre of action very limited in area, in many cases including only a township or a county, preferment having been given because of their sturdy common sense and unswerving integrity. Whatever inspiration descended to their sons, impelling them to participate in public affairs, was derived from such sources as the town meeting, the county court, the colonial or state legislature, or the command of the local militia." On account of the fact that his mother came from fine, Puritan stock and his father was well educated, and served as a school trustee and a member of the Colonial Legislature, and in consequence of the heritage of his ancestors, Governor Johnson deserves to be placed, in the latter class, along with Jefferson, Marshall, Henry, Webster, Calhoun, Seward, Sherman, and Blaine.

## CHAPTER II

### BIRTH AND EARLY LIFE

Thomas Johnson, the fifth child of Thomas and Dorcas (Sedgwick) Johnson, was born on the 4th of November, 1732, on his father's farm near the mouth of St. Leonard's Creek, destined to be the scene some years later of the "Battle of the Barges," in which Commodore Joshua Barney, commanding the Chesapeake flotilla during the War of 1812, met the British frigates. Being situated high upon an eminence, the Johnson home commanded a fine view of the Patuxent as far as Point Patience.

The year 1732, memorable as the date of the birth of George Washington, is also the date of the birth of Richard Henry Lee, another distinguished patriot who became a friend of Johnson. It was Mr. Lee who, while serving as a member of the Continental Congress, offered the famous Resolution, "That the United Colonies are and ought to be free and independent States; that

they are absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown; and that all political connection between them and the state of Great Britain is and ought to be totally dissolved." Mr. Lee's great-grandfather had emigrated from England to Virginia during the reign of Charles I, and Washington's great-grandfather settled in the same Colony during the Protectorate several years after the execution of the King. Although the Old Dominion lays claim to both George Washington and Richard H. Lee, their birthplaces, in Westmoreland county, are within a radius of a few miles from the home of Thomas Johnson on the northern side of the Potomac. The birthplace of Mr. Johnson, it may be added here incidentally, was destroyed by fire some years later, and there was left remaining only one small out-building, built by his brother, James, for a bakery, where ship biscuit was made to supply the vessels that lay in the creek.

The first child of Thomas and Dorcas Johnson, born December 13, 1725, and christened Thomas—a name that had been used in the family through many generations—died when very young. All the other children—seven sons and four daughters—grew to maturity, remaining on the farm in Calvert county until they were able to take care of themselves.

The following were the eleven surviving children:

(1) Benjamin, the eldest, was born July 6, 1727, and served as a Major in the Maryland forces during the Revolutionary War. He was twice married; having two children by his first wife and six by the second.

(2) Mary, the eldest daughter, was born May 5, 1729. She was married to Walter Hellen, Esq., and left three children.

(3) Rebecca was born on the 3d of November, 1730. She became the wife of Thomas McKenzie, Esq., but died, on March 1, 1767, soon after the marriage.

(4) Thomas.

(5) Dorcas was born October 17, 1734. In August, 1783, when nearly 49 years old, she became the wife of Col. Josiah Clapham, of Loudoun county, Virginia.

(6) James was born September 30, 1736. He married

Margaret Skinner, of Calvert county, and went to Indian Spring, in Frederick (now Washington) county. After constructing the "Green Spring" Iron Furnace, about a mile from Fort Frederick, he settled in 1774 within the present borders of Frederick county. With the aid of his brothers, he managed "Catoctin" Furnace, "Bush Creek" Forge, "Johnson" Furnace, near the mouth of the Monocacy River, and the "Potomac" Furnace, in Loudoun county, Virginia, opposite Pt. of Rocks. He served as the Colonel of a Battalion of infantry in the Flying Camp raised by his distinguished brother and served, in 1779, with Upton Sheredine and Alexander C. Hanson, as a member of the Court Martial, which tried and ordered the execution of a number of Tories in Frederick Town.

(7) Elizabeth was born on the 17th of September, 1739. She became the wife of George Cook, who commanded a Maryland war-ship during the Revolution. Capt. Cook is described as "a bold, blustering Scottish sea captain" with short queue and cocked hat, with many eccentricities, albeit honest and industrious and a good husband.

(8) Joshua was born June 25, 1742. He entered a counting-house in London and eventually became a large dealer in tobacco. When the American Colonies declared their independence, he took up his residence in Nantes, France, and during the Revolution served as American Agent in France. From 1790 to 1797, he served, under the appointment of Washington, as the first American Consul at London. In 1797, his second daughter, Louisa Catherine, was married to John Quincy Adams, who was at that time Ambassador to the Court of Berlin. On his return to America, Joshua was appointed by President John Adams as superintendent of stamps, in Washington, a position which he held until the time of his death.

(9) John, born August 29, 1745, became a physician, and for some time occupied an office on West Patrick street, in Frederick Town. He served as a surgeon in the Maryland Line during the Revolution.

(10) Baker was born on the 30th of September, 1747. After

studying law in the office of his brother, Thomas, at Annapolis, he settled in Frederick to engage in the practice of his profession. He commanded a Battalion with the rank of Colonel in the Brigade of his brother, and was at the Battle of Paoli, near Philadelphia, famous for the slaughter of Wayne's men. He married Miss Catherine Worthington, the daughter of Col. Nicholas Worthington, of Anne Arundel county, by whom he had eleven children.

(11) Roger, the "baby" of the family, was born March 18, 1749. After studying under his brother, Thomas, he settled in Frederick county to engage in the iron business. With the aid of his brothers, he built "Bloomsbury" Forge, on Bennett's Creek, in Urbana District, and also managed the Forge on Bush Creek, at Riehl's Mill, in the northern part of the District. He had the rank of Major in his brother James's Battalion. He was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Thomas, of Montgomery county, by whom he had eleven children.

The good, Puritan mother who raised these eleven children lived long enough to see her youngest son, Roger, pass the age of twenty-one. Her death occurred on the 11th of December, 1770, several years before her son, Thomas, was chosen the first Governor of the Commonwealth. Thomas Johnson, Sr., died on April 11, 1777, thus living only three weeks after his distinguished son was first inaugurated Chief Executive of Maryland.

Thomas Johnson, Sr., was characterized by obstinacy of temper, an apparently ineradicable family trait, but possessed incorruptible integrity and purity of character. He was devoted to his family. The deep concern which he had for his eleven children after they had grown to maturity is shown by the following interesting letter written by him, after his wife's death, to his son, James, who was at that time conducting the iron furnace near Fort Frederick:

Jemme Johnson.

Dear Child—

I wrote you and Roger some short time since by Wm. Skinner which expect is come to hand before the receipt of this. Baker has given me the welcome news of your having been in Annapolis during the snow storm, for which I am glad and thankful it so happened. I am sorrey for your loss of your hoss he being the most Beautiful one according to my tast ever I saw com from your parts.

The winter has been and is very sevear and this snow excells the year forty though remarcable all over Europe. Our stocks of Corn runs low and fodder near exosted so that in all probility our stocks must be minished very low to all appearance. At present, through marcey, our family are all on foot at present. Darkey (Dorcas) is gone down to Becey (Rebecca). Her time is near come according to womans judgment. George Cook is up in Calvert now driving away after subscriptions for a ship in the London Traid. Pray write me how you got home and have had your health after your journey. I am doubtful it was a very unpleasant one.

Should take it kind of you to let me know how Johnny pretends to proceed what vocation he intends to follow to gette a living. I asked him the Day he went away he made me an abroubt worded answer he didn't know. I am doubtful his obstinate temper will never gain him credit nor any of the family but pray let me hear in particular his attempts and how he pretends to proceed.

I wish you all the comforts this life affords—this from  
your ever loving affectionate Father

Thos Johnson

21 March 1772.

The Johnson children received elementary instruction at a school at St. Leonard's. At that day, the schools in America taught nothing more than "the three R's," but the Johnson parents, although enabled to live in comfortable circumstances,

were precluded by the expense of raising such a large family from the possibility of affording their children a classical education in Europe.

Whilst the educational advantages in all the Colonies were of a very unpretentious character, the Johnsons were happily located within a few miles of Annapolis, the Capital of Maryland, which was, socially, intellectually, and commercially, one of the leading centres of American civilization. Thither—to the “Athens of America”—Thomas Johnson, the younger, was sent at an early age to make his living.

The history of Annapolis dates back to 1649, when it was settled by Puritan refugees from Virginia, who came to Maryland to enjoy freedom of worship; but it was not until the year 1683 that the settlement was erected into a town, becoming the Capital of the Province in 1694. Between 1750 and the outbreak of the Revolution, Annapolis saw its most brilliant days. The following old record of Annapolis, preserved since 1749, indicates that the Puritanical character of the town had disappeared by that day:

“The outlook of the city was fair and promising, its merchants had secured the chief trade of the province; ships from all seas came to its harbour; its endowed school (King William’s) educated its citizens for important positions; its thought made the mind of the province. The gayety of its inhabitants, and their love of refined pleasure had developed the race-course, the theatre, the ball-room; their love of learning, the *Gazette* and King William’s school; creations and enterprises that made the province famous in after years as the centre of the social pleasures, of the culture and of the refinement of the American colonies.”

Annapolis of pre-Revolutionary days has been described in detail by William Eddis, one of the commissioners of the loan office of Maryland, who wrote great volumes of letters to his relatives and friends in England. In October, 1769, this prolific letter-writer paints the following picture of Annapolis:



"At present the city has more the appearance of an agreeable village, than the metropolis of an opulent province, as it contains within its limits a number of small fields, which are intended for future erections. But in a few years, it will probably be one of the best built cities in America, as a spirit of improvement is predominant, and the situation is allowed to be equally healthy and pleasant with any on this side the Atlantic. Many of the principal families have chosen this place for their residence, and there are few towns of the same size, in any part of the British dominions, that can boast of a more polished society.

"The court-house, situated on an eminence at the back of the town, commands a variety of views highly interesting; the entrance of the Severn, the majestic Chesapeake, and the eastern shore of Maryland, being all united in one resplendent assemblage, vessels of various sizes and figures are constantly floating before the eye; which, while they add to the beauty of the scene, excite ideas of the most pleasing nature."

Another interesting bit of description of the gay life in Annapolis prior to the Revolution has been presented as follows by S. G. Fisher, in his "Colonial Men, Women and Manners":

"The men and women, who, like the rest of the Maryland gentry, ordered champagne from Europe by the cask, and madeira by the pipe, also dressed expensively in the latest English fashions, and French travellers said that they had seldom seen such clothes outside of Paris. They had French barbers, negro slaves in livery, and drove light carriages,—an extremely rare indulgence in colonial times. The clubs got up excursions, picnics, and fishing parties. Balls were given on all the great English anniversaries, and the birthday of the proprietor and saints' days were used as excuses."

Upon arriving at the Capital, Thomas Johnson, Jr., was turned over to Thomas Jennings, the Register of the Land Office under the proprietary. The lad's first employment, as a writer in the office of the Clerk of the Provincial Clerk, presented him the opportunity not only of becoming acquainted with court procedure, but also of hearing some of the most brilliant American lawyers, headed by Daniel Dulany, the foremost lawyer of the New World, then engaged in active practice in Annapolis.

Young Johnson, deciding to take up the study of law, was given the privilege of studying in the office of Stephen Bordley. "As a lawyer," says Scharf, concerning Mr. Bordley, "he stood high in the Province and in Europe, and many distinguished lawyers of the Province studied under him." Although born in Annapolis, Mr. Bordley received his education in England. After a preliminary education at school followed by the study of law for a period of four years in the office of an English barrister, he sojourned for several years within the classical precincts of the Temple. In 1736, when he was 27 years old, his father, Thomas Bordley, one of the most profound lawyers of his time, died; and Stephen, the eldest son, thereupon began to assume a commanding position at the Colonial Bar. He served as a member of the Assembly, in the Council, as Commissary General, Naval Officer at Annapolis, and as Attorney-General of the Province. While Daniel Dulany was recognized both at home and in Europe as the foremost lawyer in the New World, Mr. Bordley was considered his nearest professional rival. Indeed, in the reports of the Court of Appeals of the Province and of the High Court of Chancery, his name appears almost, if not quite, as frequently as that of the great Dulany.

A very interesting glimpse into the character of Mr. Johnson's preceptor is presented by Governor Sharpe in his letters to Cecilius Calvert, the Secretary of Maryland. The following is an extract from a letter,<sup>6</sup> written July 7, 1760, in which the Governor describes the personnel of his Council:

<sup>6</sup> 9 *Archives*, 425.

"Of Mr. Bordley the other Gentleman who has a seat in the Council in consequence of my recommendation, I shall say the less as you seem to be already thoroughly satisfied of his ability and inclination to promote His Lordship's interest, indeed I am rather afraid that his earnest desire to do His Lordship acceptable service might sometimes carry him into extremes, he being of a very sanguine complexion, and lest he should thereby prejudice the cause he would wish to serve than lest he should be deficient in point of duty. His abilities as a lawyer cannot be questioned and by this means he will I suppose be ever a check on Mr. Dulany of whom however he is perhaps too suspicious and jealous as they have always been at enmity, but as there is no man who is not liable to error and those of a warm temper are generally more liable than others, I shall never think it right to surrender myself up even to this Gentleman as to a Pilot, tho I assure you his opinion in matters of Law will always determine me; and his advice in other affairs will have great weight unless upon examining his propositions coolly and considering them maturely, I see good cause to decline carrying them into execution."

That Bordley was regarded as a peer of Dulany is indicated by another letter to Calvert, written by Governor Sharpe on May 8, 1764.

"How he (Dulany) behaved in England I know not," writes the Governor, "but he affects a great superiority here and indeed the only person in the Council that he seemed to consider as an equal was Mr. Bordley and as that gentleman is unhappily reduced to such a state by a paralytic disorder as to be almost disqualified for business Mr. Dulany who is now in perfect health seems to think himself of still greater importance than ever."

Mr. Bordley was never happier than when he was contributing to the happiness or advancement of young people. Mr.

Johnson was only one of a number of young men whom he assisted on the highway to success. William Paca, one of the "Signers," who was eight years younger than Mr. Johnson, also received his legal training under Mr. Bordley. John Beale Bordley, a half-brother, who was about five years older than Johnson, was another of his disciples.

But Stephen Bordley, though a diligent student of the law, was not a recluse. He had a jovial disposition and was famed for his hospitality. Remaining a bachelor his entire life, he was fond of young people's company. His home was constantly the scene of entertainments to the young ladies "of the first circle" in Annapolis, who "smiled at his primitive and precise politeness, but justly admired his wit, good sense, and good humor."<sup>7</sup> In a letter written in 1750 to his relatives in England, Mr. Bordley said: "We live well, and cheerfully, with the enjoyment of all the necessaries and many of the little comforts of life. . . . We are all still single; a strange family! perhaps you'll say; but Beale is now in pursuit of a Dove, and I am apt to believe will soon break the enchantment." Beale married shortly afterwards. He did not, however, remain long in Annapolis. The practice of law did not appeal to him, and in 1753 (the year Thomas Johnson became of age), Beale secured the appointment of prothonotary, or clerk, of Baltimore county, and thereupon took up his residence at Joppa, where he remained for a period of twelve years, after which he moved to Baltimore.

Mr. Johnson was admitted, in due time, as a member of the Bar. He had received an excellent preparation. The specimens of his pleading indicate that he was a diligent student and a thoroughly trained master of the science of law. Opening his office in Annapolis for the practice of his profession, he rapidly rose to the first professional rank in the Province. He became engaged as counsel in litigation arising in many parts of the Colony, and in 1760 he was admitted to the Bar of Frederick county, where Mr. Bordley had first appeared in 1755. In the decade preceding the Revolution, Johnson held an enviable

<sup>7</sup> Gibson, *Biographical Sketches of the Bordley Family*.

position in the legal profession, when Samuel Chase, William Paca, Thomas Stone, James Hollyday, Edward Dorsey, James Tilghman, and the Goldsboroughts adorned the Colonial Bar. One writer, supposed to be Roger B. Taney, in the *National Journal*, published February 28, 1826, says that Thomas Johnson distinguished himself "for the acuteness of his legal knowledge, sound logical disquisition, and above all for his inflexible honesty and integrity of character."

Being successful in his practice, Mr. Johnson, in the course of time, asked for the hand of Miss Ann Jennings, the daughter of his one-time employer, and they were married on the 16th of February, 1766.

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## THE ENDOWMENT FUND

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The munificent gift to the Maryland Historical Society by Mrs. Mary Washington Keyser, of the property at Park avenue and Monument street and the removal thither from the old quarters of its library and collections, accentuates more than ever its financial needs.

A glance at the situation will convince any one of the imperative necessity of pressing to a conclusion the long contemplated campaign for an endowment.

In order that these needs may be more clearly brought to the attention of the Society, members of several of the standing committees have considered them in detail, and the ways and means for meeting them, and, having laid their conclusions before the Council, now present them briefly for the consideration of the membership.

The Society has had a long and useful career and has numbered among its members the most distinguished names in the annals of our city and state; but with the beginning of a new era in its history it is absolutely essential that the proper financial resources shall be provided, or its usefulness will unquestionably come to an end.

It has brought together a very valuable collection of manuscripts, newspaper files, books and publications dealing with Maryland History, and has accumulated numerous and valuable paintings, and prints, with many rare coins and relics. These collections are, for the first time, adequately housed in the new quarters, where they should be more and more used for the benefit of our citizens and by students of Maryland History. The collection of records of the State's part in the recent great war, and their preservation, add another opportunity and responsibility to those already placed upon the Society. It should no longer hesitate to so equip itself as to be able to take its proper place among similar organizations, and adequately perform the functions for which its wise Founders created it. To this end, it should at once take such measures as may secure an endowment of \$300,000 or more, as no less an amount will be sufficient to meet its necessary and proper expenses.

The policy of the Society should be confined to the collection, preservation and publication of material relating to the History of Maryland in its widest and most comprehensive aspect, comprising documentary, iconographic, bibliographic, biographical and genealogical sources. It should not attempt to duplicate the work of other institutions, or to go beyond the scope of its chosen and limited field.

Its employes should be persons of character and ability, chosen solely with a view to personal fitness for the positions they fill, and their compensation must be commensurate with their several abilities. The Society must develop an efficient staff to do its work effectively, and must maintain the necessary mechanical equipment. For this purpose it must have an adequate permanent income, not dependent upon the dues of a fluctuating membership alone.

The Library and Gallery should be open every secular day of the year, with the exception of Christmas day, and the Fourth of July, and for nine months of the year, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., and during the summer from 9 to 5 or 6 o'clock, with a staff large enough to observe such hours, without hardship to any of them. This staff should include:

1. *A Librarian or Executive Secretary*, qualified by tact and training to meet the members and its visitors in a manner to create and foster an interest in the Society and its activities. He should be interested in and conversant with the History of the State and of its people, trained in library work, a good administrator and intellectually alert. He should be qualified to act as Editor of the *Magazine*, and of the *Archives*, and as an adviser of students visiting in the Library. He should keep track of publications relating to our chosen field, and advise as to purchases by the Library Committee. He should be old enough to have proved his worth by experience, and young enough to carry out a well considered, long continued development with enthusiasm.

2. *An Assistant Librarian*, who should be thoroughly trained and progressive, competent to carry on the technical work of the Library, and to act as executive in the absence of the Librarian. Much of the work of preparing a proper card catalogue would fall to him, and he should have direct supervision over it.

3. *A Desk Assistant*, in charge of reading room, and the use of books by borrowers. He should look out for current publications and assist the Cataloguer with routine work.

4. *Library Attendant*. During the period of arranging the books, recataloguing and shelving, there will be much manual labor, which must be done by one who is familiar with the material.

5. *Archivist*, who shall have charge of the copying of the original Archives of the State, their publication, distribution, etc.

6. *Stenographer and Secretary* to the Librarian, who will look out for the business details of correspondence, membership dues, tickets to lectures, etc.

7. *Typist*, who will transcribe such manuscripts as are frequently called for, when a copy is as useful as the original, and who should assist in preparing catalogue cards when not otherwise engaged.

8. *Two Attendants*, to be on duty in the front building or in

the Gallery. They would answer questions and act as messengers for the officers when required and escort visitors through the buildings.

Beside these, the proper physical care of the buildings will require a janitor, at least one scrubwoman and a fireman.

Light, fuel and upkeep expenses will have to be met, in addition to the foregoing salaried employees. The dues from membership and the income from any present assets would be used in the purchase and repair of books, binding of periodicals and newspapers and supplying of office equipment.

It may be thought that the foregoing program is too ambitious, but a critical examination will prove the contrary. Few members of the Society realize the value of our collections, nor do they appreciate the vast amount of labor that will be necessary to properly exploit them and make them thoroughly available for use.

The value of any library depends almost as much on the adequacy of its catalogue, as on the character of its collection; few persons have the time or patience to spend days in search of the data which it is the province of the catalogue to afford. It is equally true that only those who have had experience in such work know and appreciate the amount of time, skill and industry necessary in order to produce a good working catalogue. This is especially true of the historical library, on account of the varied elements to be considered in making proper entries in the case of "association books," local imprints, and the like, which in ordinary circulating libraries are not taken into account. Good cataloguing, while its importance cannot be too strongly emphasized, is an expensive proposition, costing from 25 to 50 cents per volume, and sometimes a single page of manuscript may cost as much as a printed volume.

The treatment of manuscripts is difficult and expensive; each should be calendared and abstracted, and in the case of documents often called for should be reproduced to guard the original against destruction by much handling. The installation of a photostat outfit is an essential part of the equipment



of a modern library and especially of one rich in manuscript collections. Such manuscripts should be printed as soon as possible, and it is here that the *Magazine* demonstrates its value. Such publications rarely return their cost in money, but as they are the only direct point of contact for perhaps 90% of the membership, and bring in "exchanges" largely in excess of their publication cost they must be classed as assets rather than as liabilities.

It therefore, is apparent that dependence can not be placed in the funds received from fluctuating membership dues as increased membership means increased liabilities and responsibilities. The work of a historical society is continuous and progressive and can be successfully carried on only when adequately endowed. It is the duty and it should be the pleasure of every member to contribute to such a fund to the fullest extent of his financial ability.

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## PASSAGE OF THE SIXTH MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT THROUGH BALTIMORE, APRIL 19, 1861

MATTHEW PAGE ANDREWS

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There never was a house divided against itself in sharper contrast than Maryland in 1861. Marylanders loved the Union as it was, because Marylanders had so largely made it what it was. With patriots of the Northern States and of the Old Dominion, the inheritors of "Carroll's sacred trust" and of "Howard's warlike thrust" were striving to awaken that spirit of conciliation toward the far South which had animated Burke toward the protesting colonies of Great Britain.

From the secession of South Carolina in December, 1860, to April, 1861, the efforts and hopes and prayers of the best citizens of Baltimore were directed toward the saving of the Union. Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Arkansas had not yet seceded. Maryland stood firmly with these, prob-

ably with less secession sentiment within her borders than any of them. Yet Maryland, certainly the more populous and influential Eastern half with its stronger Revolutionary inheritance, was ever a Southern State, and she was linked with the South by the closest ties of commercial, social, and historical relationship. On the other hand, Baltimore was the single city south of Mason and Dixon's line that had large manufacturing interests. These interests tended to link the city with the Congressional majorities of the North, whose protective tariff policy was the burden of complaint in the agricultural South from nullification in 1832 to secession in 1860.

Such was the unique position of Baltimore in the beginning of a crisis wherein the highest authorities of the national Government had been standing confused and irresolute for months. We read in history of the outbreak of April against the Federal troops as represented by the Massachusetts regiment, but strong sentiment prior to this was exhibited in similar though bloodless violence *against any public manifestation of partiality for the Southern Confederacy*. The records show that prior to April, 1861, the appearance of a Confederate emblem was frequently the signal for attack, and up to the time of the Federal call for troops of April 15 it seems that citizens of Baltimore had of themselves successfully prohibited the display of a secession flag. This open hostility to Confederate emblems extended even to the shipping of the harbor; and while in Northern ports ships for some time flew the Palmetto flag of South Carolina with impunity, at Baltimore it was torn down with violence.

The foregoing historical exposition based upon the complete partisan records of the time and the more or less nonpartisan reviews of later date, is not, however, so paradoxical as it would seem; yet, if Baltimore could offer no adequate explanation for this apparent fickleness of heart, she would give to history a fitting parallel to the picture in literature of that volatile populace in Rome as portrayed by Shakespeare in "Julius Cæsar."

In reality, the explanation is not as difficult as it appears. It does not lie in the mob itself, nor yet in Baltimore, but in the

very origin and nature of the American Union. This Union had been formed by an agreement between practically independent and self-governing commonwealths. It was framed by their consent, and it was earnestly hoped and believed that it would continue by their consent. Thus, in consenting to the Constitution, possible secession was recognized by all the Colonies, but committed to writing in the ratification of the Constitution by Virginia and New York alone. In formulating this agreement Maryland played a most conspicuous and historical rôle. Undaunted in the stand she had taken in making the Union possible, she could not sanction coercion therein for herself or for others.

Hence, however weak and unstable such a government may seem to us in the light of our national growth today, coercion of a State against its consent had not been provided for in the Constitution. Although the opinions of men had been modified by time and by national expansion to favor a stronger central government, Maryland, mindful of her historical inheritance, prayed against secession, but rebelled against coercion. This was the stand of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Arkansas, and it was the stand of thousands of others in the loyal States whose effort to avert fratricidal strife will yet be recognized as reflecting a patriotism differing in kind only from that of many of those who first responded to the call to arms.

Events moved more rapidly after the bloodless capture of Fort Sumter on April 12, 1861. A few days before this occurred, the newspapers, including the organ of the Administration, had widely published the news that the Federal authorities would deliver the fort to the State of South Carolina. On April 7 Secretary of War Seward had written to Justice Campbell, of the United States Supreme Court, a confirmation of an official assurance to this effect which he had previously given. At the same time vessels were on the way to Sumter carrying with them supplies and men for holding the fort.

The confusion of political thought and opinion throughout the country is unparalleled in modern history. It extended from

the humblest citizen to the highest authorities in the Federal Government. Nor was it otherwise in Baltimore. John P. Kennedy, the Maryland novelist and an ex-Secretary of the Navy, was proposing, in elaborate exposition, a confederation of the border States, which should act as an intermediary between the Northern States and the seven Southern States that had then seceded.

Incidents illustrative of political confusion might be multiplied indefinitely, but from the attack on Sumter a clear-cut issue was framed by the Federal Government. This "firing upon the flag of the nation" was made the immediate pretext for aggressive measures against the Southern Confederacy. As so heralded, it served to inflame the hearts of thousands in the North who seemed not to have noticed or to have forgotten, as it is forgotten today, that this was not the first firing upon the Stars and Stripes. The Union flag had been fired upon from the coast of South Carolina as early as January 9, 1861, for the same reason as that which provoked attack upon it at the later date of April 12.

However, three days later, or on April 15, the issue was definitely drawn in the form of a Federal call for 75,000 volunteers, to compel the seven "Cotton States" to return to the Union. Several States refused to honor the requisition for troops for this purpose, and four more forthwith withdrew from the Union. Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri expressed official disapproval of the order through their Governors or civil authorities; Indiana in the opposition of her Legislature; while Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Arkansas passed ordinances of secession.

In Baltimore, after April 15, public sentiment crystallized at once into a spirit of active opposition to any proceedings leading to an aggressive war upon the South. This sentiment was opposed not only to the raising of troops in Maryland to coerce the Southern States, but also to the passing of other troops through the State for this purpose.

On April 18 the vanguard of invasion arrived in Baltimore,

consisting of several hundred Pennsylvania militiamen and two companies of United States artillery. These came by the Northern Central railroad to the old Bolton Station and marched through the city to the Washington depot amid evidences of a popular disapproval that was restrained from actual violence only by the vigilance of the police under Marshal Kane.

Governor Hicks, on the afternoon of the 18th, issued a proclamation important chiefly in that it sought to assure the people of Baltimore that no troops would be sent from the State except for the defense of the national capital against attack.

There was strong belief in the minds of some that the troops were to be used solely in the defense of Washington. Attempts were made so to represent the case, in order to allay excitement and avoid clashes. Comparatively few, however, were convinced by this reasoning, because the language of the call to arms clearly indicated aggressive war measures as the first duty of the troops. Therefore the great majority of the people of Baltimore believed that the men were enlisted for invasion, and they then expressed themselves in a representative convention assembled on the evening of the 18th, in which the proposed forcible retaking of the forts in the seceded States was strongly denounced. On motion of Mr. Ross Winans resolutions were drawn up to this effect and signed by A. C. Robinson, chairman, and G. Harlan Williams, and Albert Ritchie, secretaries.

There were frequent clashes of partisans throughout the 18th, for the most part around the newspaper offices of different—and differing—journals of the day, where exciting bulletins were being received telling of further secessions and of the rumblings of impending war. Business was almost wholly suspended and Baltimore was tense with the conflicting feelings that were to precipitate the first loss of life on the morrow.

April 19, 1861, was the eighty-sixth anniversary of the battle of Lexington, which marked the beginning of the great civil conflict between the colonies and the mother country. It is said that nature seemed to smile in her brightest springtime glory on

Baltimore on this second 19th that was to find Massachusetts militia in a position partly parallel to 1775, partly the reverse.

No clear understanding of the events that followed may be had without an appreciation, first, of the serious blunder in the change of plans which placed all of these Massachusetts troops in an unnecessarily dangerous position, and some of them in an extremely critical one. Second, we must have knowledge of the Federal negligence which prevented the civil authorities in Baltimore from making proper arrangements for protecting the troops from violence. No one, acquainted with the facts, can have a reasonable doubt that, if either one of these mistakes had not been committed, there would have been no bloodshed, a bloodshed which helped to send perhaps 10,000 additional Marylanders into the Confederate armies. No explanation seems to have been offered for either mistake.

For the exposition of the first of these mistakes, it is necessary to take the view of the troops that were to play a part in the bloody drama. The Sixth Massachusetts was the first fully organized and equipped regiment to respond to the call of the President. In a triumphal passage through New York they had been wildly cheered. Reaching Philadelphia on the night of the 18th, they were notified (according to President Felton, of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company), that instead of an ovation in Baltimore, they were likely to meet with serious opposition. Col. Edward F. Jones, the commanding officer, caused "ammunition to be distributed and arms loaded." He also directed: (1) That the regiment was to march through the mile or more of Baltimore streets from station to station in a body; (2) that the men were not to notice insults, abuse or even the throwing of missiles; (3) that if, however, they were fired upon, the officers would give the order to fire, not promiscuously, but in the direction of the point of attack. This order, in all its parts, is to be highly commended; in no part was it entirely carried out. The first and most serious mistake was to change the plan so as to prevent the troops from efficient self-protection by dividing them up into companies and even

parts of companies for transportation across the city in cars drawn by horses. Such a move seemed to invite attack, if attack were but half intended.

This is the simple statement of the first great blunder. For an understanding of the second it is necessary to take the view of the much harassed civil authorities of the border city in its unhappy attempts at maintaining its intended position of neutrality. It is certain that, whatever may have been the expressed opposition to the passage of troops through the city, the civil authorities of Baltimore were determined to protect the troops that might pass during the time their protests were under consideration by the Federal Government.

In order to be prepared to afford this protection it was essential that the police should know when fresh troops were due to arrive, at what points and in what number. On the 19th the civil authorities of Baltimore were utterly unable to secure this information in any particular until too late to provide adequate protection for the soldiers. This was the second great blunder. No record has been found that assigns any reason for this negligence, although attempts were made by the Marshal of Police to secure the information by telegraphing repeatedly to the offices of the railroad company in Philadelphia. With this twofold explanation in view the narrative of actual conflict may be taken up, and the bloody events that follow seem less amazing and more the natural outcome of circumstances subject to some degree of accountability.

The Massachusetts troops, together with seven unarmed Pennsylvania companies, arrived at the President Street Station of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad about noon. As intimated above, it was then the custom to convey passengers from this station to that of the Baltimore and Ohio for Washington in detached railroad coaches drawn by horses. This plan of passage through the city was adopted by the troops after their arrival, instead of following the original order of marching in one body.

The route lay along President street northward to Pratt street

and west for about a mile to Howard street, and then to Camden Station of the Baltimore and Ohio. Seven companies, in about nine cars, were successfully conveyed through the city without casualty, although all the cars were jeered and hissed at times, and the last of these thus getting through was damaged by missiles and some of the soldiers were injured.

As the troops were being thus drawn through the city, the news of their arrival spread. The number of people along the route increased, and measures were quickly taken to obstruct further passage. Near the corner of Gay and Pratt streets a load of sand was seized and dumped upon the track. Merchants and their clerks, aided by negro sailors from the South, dragged anchors from the nearby dock and placed them across the rails. A pile of cobblestones added to these made a formidable barricade.

The next car was effectually stopped by these obstructions. The frightened driver hitched his horses to the rear and drove it back as rapidly as possible toward the President Street Station, turning back the following cars as he met them. The troops thus turned back consisted of four companies, numbering about 220 men. These forthwith formed at the station, and the order was given to march forward to Camden. The crowd threatened and pressed upon the soldiers; and, in the face of this opposition, it is probable that but for the active intervention of the police force that chanced to be at this point the troops would not have been able even to form in companies. Men that had become detached from their places regained the ranks through the efforts of the police, and the march was begun.

Almost immediately there occurred an incident that is, perhaps, unique in history. Some Southern partisans produced a Confederate flag, and in a spirit of grim humor and derisive intent displayed it at the head of the soldiers, compelling them to march behind it for about the distance of two squares. This action aroused the ultra-Northern partisans in the crowd, who forthwith attacked the standard-bearers, and in two attempts partially destroyed the flag. This brought down upon the former



the wrath of the greater part of the crowd, and they sought refuge behind the Massachusetts troops, who then, by accident or design, were stoned. The attack upon the soldiers became general and one was knocked down at Fawn street. The more brutal part of the mob following set upon the wounded soldier, but he was happily rescued by the police. At the corner of Stiles and President streets, one block farther, two soldiers were knocked down by flying stones; both regained their feet, one was rescued by a police officer and the other escaped. Curiously enough, the muskets thus far lost by the soldiers were turned over to the police, who again warded off the on-pressing crowd. By this time the order to "double-quick" having been given, the soldiers were running at good speed toward the Pratt street bridge. Perhaps it was here that the first firing by the soldiers was begun; some accounts say "accidentally," others say "in a desultory manner and wildly," and still others "by command of the officers." As the troops were certainly firing at will when later they were met and accompanied by Mayor Brown, it is not improbable that they fired at will from the first and not by definite command.

The Pratt street bridge was then undergoing repairs, but the workmen had gone to their dinner, leaving joists, scantling and sawhorses half blocking the bridge. Some say that stumbling over these obstructions caused the accidental discharge of two muskets; but it seems certain that the firing of the soldiers became general shortly after the crossing of the bridge. The first citizen shot was Francis X. Ward, a young lawyer, and afterward a captain in the Confederate Army. The mob then again rushed upon the soldiers and attempted to seize their muskets. In two instances the attempt was successful, in one of which the soldier was run through with his own bayonet, said to have been thus killed by the very citizen at whom he had shot.

By this time, Mayor Brown, who, with Marshal Kane and a strong police force, had been protecting the troops at the Camden end, learned that other companies were attempting to cross the

city under a fierce attack. Sending word to Marshal Kane to follow, the Mayor hastened alone to the scene of the greatest danger. Having ordered the removal of obstructions along the route of march, he found troops running before the mob just west of the Pratt street bridge.

In his account, published in 1887, under the auspices of the Johns Hopkins University Studies in History and Political Science, Mayor Brown makes the unexpected statement that, while "the uproar was furious," the mob did not seem to be a large one. This assertion would seem incredible; and yet the even more remarkable statement is made by C. W. Tailleure, in the *Boston Herald* in 1883, that there were about 250 in the attacking party at the first, and 500 was the maximum at any stage of the march. Mr. Tailleure was an eye-witness of the fray, and was then an editor on the staff of a local paper.

Whatever may have been the size of the mob it was now thoroughly angry and was pursuing the soldiers "with shouts and stones," to which the soldiers replied by firing wildly, sometimes backward over their shoulders. Immediately upon his arrival at the scene of conflict, Mayor Brown introduced himself to the captain in command, and at once objected to the double-quick as a movement likely to provoke assault. For a while the presence of the Mayor had a quieting effect, but blood had been shed, the mob was revengeful, and the attack was renewed with reckless violence. Stones flew thick and fast, and, although nearly one-tenth of the troops were killed or seriously wounded, it is remarkable that so many escaped. The soldiers continued to fire at will without orders, and entirely contrary to the instructions which Colonel Jones had given them while en route to Baltimore.

At the corner of South and Pratt streets several citizens were seen to fall, killed or wounded. At the corner of Light street, two squares to the west, a soldier fell mortally wounded, a boy on a vessel in the dock was killed and the head of the advancing column fired into a group on the sidewalk with fatal effect.

At the latter corner Mayor Brown called to the soldiers at his

side not to shoot. Then, seeing his own helplessness against further disaster, he retired from the line of march, but not before a boy in the crowd handed him a discharged musket which a soldier had dropped.

The action of the boy gave rise to the story incorporated in Colonel Jones' official report, and still in circulation, that the Mayor had "seized a musket from the hands of one of the men and killed a man therewith." The boy was in sympathy with the troops, and may have been the youth who is said to have joined the regiment during this fight, and, not only went with them to Washington, but to the war itself—if his story on record in the Maryland Historical Society and reported in Boston papers after the war, be a true one.

As above stated, the retirement of the Mayor from the head of the troops was due to his perceiving that he was helpless to protect either the soldiers or the citizens, among whom the greater loss of life fell upon non-combatants and bystanders. The soldiers seem to have fired but little and at random behind them at the pursuing mob, but in front they fired with deadly effect. Evidently the raw recruits were irresponsible from fear and shot at all citizens wherever grouped as active or potential foes.

The troops had now reached a point between Light and Charles streets. Four had been killed and 36 wounded. Eleven citizens had been killed, while an indefinite number had been more or less seriously shot in the fray. The temper of the mob had become thoroughly aroused and a third of the distance to Camden had yet to be covered before the detached companies could join their companions. They were in a critical position.

But effective intervention was now at hand, and in brief follows a chapter which will always be a bright one in the annals of the Baltimore police. About 40 bluecoats, with the gallant Marshal Kane at their head, were now seen coming from Camden Station at a run. With revolvers drawn and in good order, they quickly placed themselves in the rear of the soldiers and in front of their pursuers, Marshal Kane adding emphasis

to the action by shouting: "Keep back, men, or I shoot!" One leading rioter, a young man of excellent reputation in the community, tried to force his way through the line, but the Marshal himself stepped forward and seized him.

The fight was now ended, and, under escort of the police, the troops soon joined their comrades at Camden Station.

At the station there was much confusion, with attempts at violence. The blinds of the coaches were ordered closed by Colonel Jones, and the train started for Washington at about 1 o'clock amid the hisses and groans of the crowd. But the death record for the day was not yet complete. A well-known merchant of Baltimore was standing with two friends beside the railroad tracks at the edge of the city. As the train passed by the merchant, ignorant of the events in the city, shook his fist at the troops. He was immediately fired upon from a car window and fell forward into a small ditch, shot through and instantly killed.

News of this last casualty flew through the city, and more than all else, seemed to arouse the people. Many now rushed to the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore station, vowing vengeance. The band of the Massachusetts regiment was still at the President Street Station, together with the unarmed Pennsylvania troops. A number of these, alarmed by the increased hostility of the crowd assembling about the station, scattered through the city, some successfully seeking police protection. The remainder were sent homeward by special arrangement with the railroad company.

As the news spread the excitement was intensified. But, however much their opinions differed otherwise, all citizens seemed to be agreed on one thing—that no more troops could pass through the city without precipitating even worse bloodshed, and that immediate and decisive steps should be taken to avoid further conflict. The military was called out and Governor Hicks, Mayor Brown, S. Teackle Wallis and others addressed an immense assemblage in Monument Square.

Governor Hicks not only assented in the general opposition to

the passage of troops through Baltimore, but gave indorsement to his previously expressed vehement opposition to the raising of troops in Maryland on behalf of the Federal Government. In view of Governor Hicks' subsequent reversal of political position, it is interesting to quote him on this occasion in the following passage: "I am a Marylander; I love my State and I love the Union, but I will suffer my right arm to be torn from my body before I will raise it to strike a sister State."

Mayor Brown endeavored to quiet the citizens by informing them of the efforts of the Governor and himself to prevent the further passage of troops through the city. A letter signed by Mayor Brown and indorsed by Governor Hicks was written to President Lincoln and borne to him by Messrs. Hugh Lennox Bond, George W. Dobbin and John C. Brune, urging that the Federal troops be not sent through Baltimore.

No definite information could be obtained from the Federal authorities for nearly 24 hours. In the absence of any response, the city authorities determined upon the burning of railroad bridges in order to prevent the approach to the city of any more troops. This was accordingly ordered to be done before the eventful day ended, Governor Hicks assenting.

Early the next morning, no reply as yet having been received from Washington, the City Council assembled and appropriated \$500,000 to put the city in a state of defense. Following this the banks of the city held a meeting and Bank Presidents Johns Hopkins, John Clark and Columbus O'Donnell placed this sum at the disposal of the Mayor. These proceedings were indorsed by the editors of *The Sun*, *American*, *German Correspondent*, *South*, *Exchange*, *Clipper* and others. More money was privately contributed in considerable sums.

Some time in the morning of the 20th the following letter was received from President Lincoln:

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1861.

*Governor Hicks and Mayor Brown:*

GENTLEMEN—Your letter by Messrs. Bond, Dobbin and Brune is received. I tender you my sincere thanks for your efforts in the trying situation in which you are placed. For the future troops must be brought here, but I make no point of bringing them through Baltimore.

Without any military knowledge myself, of course I must leave these details to General Scott. He hastily said this morning, in the presence of these gentlemen, "March them *around* Baltimore, and not through it."

I sincerely hope that the General, on fuller reflection will consider this practical and proper, and that you will not object to it.

By this a collision of the people of Baltimore with the troops will be avoided unless they go out of the way to seek it. I hope you will exert your influence to prevent this.

Now and ever I shall do all in my power for peace consistently with the maintenance of government.

Your obedient servant,

A. LINCOLN.

This letter explains itself, and Baltimore saw no further passing of troops until the city was overawed by the military power of the Federal Government, General Butler taking possession of Federal Hill on the night of May 13, in the midst of a violent storm. While no one opposed him or thought of so doing at the time, he regarded this exploit as the capture of Baltimore. He was forthwith made a major-general, and the city, by his proclamation, was placed under martial law.

Such is the story of the fight in Baltimore, April 19, 1861, and of the events which led up to it. In the telling of the story the temptation to digress from the simple narrative are most alluring, because a great number of accompanying incidents throw a powerful light on the issues and events involved. Some of these are given below. But first it may be pertinent to pre-

sent the sources whence this chapter of American history is derived. Proceeding from those based upon the specific narrative to those treating of cause and effect, the authorities are, in part:

Reminiscences in manuscript of Richard D. Fisher, J. Morrison Harris, William Platt, Henry C. Wagner, Frank X. Ward, William Keyser, and Ernest H. Wardwell, the Baltimore boy that was adopted by the Sixth Massachusetts on the day of the fight; reports of Col. Edward F. Jones, and of Marshal Kane, reports of the Baltimore and Ohio and of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroads, address of Gov. John A. Andrew at the dedication of the Ladd-Whitney monument, Lowell, Mass., June 17, 1865; the files of the Baltimore newspapers, broadsides of the day, letters of citizens of Baltimore, journal of the City Council, proceedings of the Legislatures of Maryland and Massachusetts. Accounts of eye-witnesses now living: George William Brown's "Baltimore and the 19th of April, 1861," De Francais Folsom's "Our Police," Jacob Frey's "Reminiscences of Baltimore," John W. Hanson's (chaplain Sixth Massachusetts) "Historical Sketch," Frank Moore's "The Rebellion Record," John C. Robinson (commandant Fort McHenry) article in *Magazine of American History*, September, 1885; J. Thomas Scharf's "History of Maryland" and "Chronicles of Baltimore," James Schouler's "A History of Massachusetts in the Civil War," addresses of Benjamin F. Watson, lieutenant-colonel Sixth Regiment; "The Stain at Baltimore," Charles S. Smith; Charles Francis Adams, H. A. White, A. T. Bledsoe and James Ford Rhodes, on the causes of the war; Herbert B. Adams and John Fiske, on Maryland and her part in the formation of the Union; Edward Ingle, T. P. Kettell, and Thomas H. Benton, on the protective tariff and the sectional conflict.

Among the accounts collected for the Maryland Historical Society relative to the events of the 19th is an interesting anecdote by Mr. Richard D. Fisher. Mr. Fisher saw the conflict from an upper window of a building near the corner of Pratt

and Gay streets. With him at the time was a Spanish sea captain, whose vessel was then in port. Turning to Mr. Fisher, the Spaniard remarked:

"You seem much agitated; this is nothing; we frequently have these things in Spain."

"In Spain," Mr. Fisher replied, "this may mean nothing; in America it means civil war."

Not only did the civil authorities of Baltimore journey to Washington to consult with the President in the day or two following, but it seems that delegations of citizens did likewise. In the editorial columns of *The Sun* of April 23 appeared this account of a remarkable interview with President Lincoln:

"We learn that a delegation from five of the Young Men's Christian Associations of Baltimore, consisting of six members from each, yesterday proceeded to Washington for an interview with the President, the purpose being to intercede with him in behalf of a peaceful policy and to entreat him not to pass troops through Baltimore or Maryland. Rev. Dr. Fuller, of the Baptist Church, accompanied the party by invitation as chairman.

"Our informant, however, vouches for what we now write. He states that upon the introduction they were received very cordially by Mr. Lincoln, and Dr. Fuller sought to impress upon Mr. Lincoln the vast responsibility of the position he occupied, and that upon him depended the issues of peace or war:

"'But,' said Mr. Lincoln, 'what am I to do?'

"'Why, sir, let the country know that you are disposed to recognize the independence of the Southern States and war may be averted.'

"To which Mr. Lincoln replied: 'Then, what is to become of the revenue? I shall have no government—no resources.'"

This fatherly counsel of Dr. Fuller may seem strange to us now, but issues were by no means clearly joined in April, 1861. Mr. J. Morrison Harris, a well-known citizen of Baltimore and an ardent "Union man," was one of the second committee of citizens who waited upon President Lincoln on April 20. In a



paper read before the Maryland Historical Society in later years Mr. Harris states that "Salmon P. Chase was present during the discussion at the War Office, and in talking over the conditions of affairs generally, expressed to me with much earnestness the opinion that the best way out of the difficulty would be to let the Cotton States go and trust to arrangements of amity and commerce for the preservation of peace and their ultimate return to the Union."

As given in the newspapers of the time, the list of citizens killed is as follows: Robert W. Davis, Philip S. Miles, John McCann, John McMahon, William R. Clark, James Carr, Francis Maloney, Sebastian Gill, William Maloney, William Reed, Michael Murphy, Patrick Griffith.

The Massachusetts troops, on the evening of the 19th, were quartered in the Senate chamber of the Capitol, "the herald of the mighty hosts which have since gathered to defend it," as Gov. John A. Andrew described them in the address he delivered in 1865 at the dedication of the Lowell monument raised to the soldiers killed in Baltimore. The names of those soldiers were: Sumner H. Needham, of Lawrence; Addison O. Whitney and Luther C. Ladd, of Lowell, and Charles A. Taylor, of Boston.

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## JONES BIBLE RECORDS

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A small leather-bound book among the papers of the late Edmund Law Rogers has the following memorandum on the cover, written by him:

"The following is written by Rachel Jones, daughter of Philip Jones Junior, who must have copied it from her Great-Grandfather George Saughier's Bible."

My Dear and loving Father George Saughier, born in Newport in y<sup>e</sup> Isle of Wight A<sup>o</sup> Dom<sup>n</sup> 1600 in March.

And arrived in Virginia in Decemb<sup>r</sup> 1620

And Departed this life y<sup>e</sup> 24 Dec. 1684 and was buried y<sup>e</sup> day following being y<sup>e</sup> Christmas Day.

Margaret Saughier was born in Virginia at the trimbell Spring in the new y<sup>e</sup> 11th 1646 about 6 o'clock in y<sup>e</sup> morning—baptized by Mr. Grimes, minister ph<sup>r</sup> Garlington and Mordecai Cook Godfather's—Mrs Fox and Mrs Dedham, Godmothers.

And married March y<sup>e</sup> 5th Thomas Beson Jun. in South River, Maryland.

Thomas Besson Jun son of Thomas and Margaret Besson was born y<sup>e</sup> of December A<sup>o</sup> Dom. 1667 upon a Monday Night about two hours within Night.

Baptized y<sup>e</sup> 22nd day of February 1673/4 by Rich. Atkinson minister. Departed this life A<sup>o</sup> Dom. 1702 ult. Dec. about 1 hour within night and buried Jan y<sup>e</sup> 3<sup>d</sup> 1702/3

Ann Besson Daughter of Thomas and Margaret Besson was born y<sup>e</sup> 26<sup>th</sup> of Dec 1670 about 4 or 5 of y<sup>e</sup> clock in y<sup>e</sup> morning—baptized y<sup>e</sup> 22 of Feb 1673/4 by Richard Atkinson, Minister.

Married y<sup>e</sup> 26 of October 1697 to Mr. Richard Cromwell of Baltimore county and was delivered of a son y<sup>e</sup> 15 August about one of y<sup>e</sup> clock in y<sup>e</sup> morning 1698 and departed this life the 29<sup>th</sup> August 1698.

Margaret Besson daughter of Thomas and Margaret Besson was born y<sup>e</sup> 31<sup>st</sup> of Jan 1673/4 between 12 and 1 of y<sup>e</sup> night—baptized y<sup>e</sup> 22<sup>d</sup> Feb 1673/4 by Rich. Atkinson, Minister.

Married y<sup>e</sup> 30<sup>th</sup> Dec. 1701 to Mr. Jno. Rattenbury and delivered of a still child y<sup>e</sup> 26<sup>th</sup> day of Dec. 1702

Hannah Rattenbury daughter of John and Margaret Rattenbury was born the 30<sup>th</sup> of October Anno Dom<sup>n</sup>. 1704 about eleven o'clock in the morning.

Ann Rattenbury daughter of John and Margaret Rattenbury was Born October 20<sup>th</sup> 1706 about two o'clock in the morning.

Nicholas Besson son of Thomas and Margaret Besson was born y<sup>e</sup> 22<sup>d</sup> of Dec 1677.

My Dear and Loving Mother Margaret Rattenbury departed

this life 22<sup>nd</sup> Jan<sup>y</sup> 1740 and being on a Thursday night about 12 o'clock and was buried y<sup>e</sup> third day of February at Mr Philip Jones in Patapsco Neck.

John Rattenbury son of John and Margaret Rattenbury departed this life March y<sup>e</sup> 30 1745.

Elizabeth Besson Daughter of Thomas and Margaret Beson was born y<sup>e</sup> last of 1683.

Nicholas Crumwell, son of Rich Crumwell and Anne his wife was born y<sup>e</sup> 15<sup>th</sup> of August 1698 about one of y<sup>e</sup> clock in y<sup>e</sup> morning and dyed the 10<sup>th</sup> of July 1715.

John Rattenbury son of John and Margarett Rattenbury was born Sept. 12 1708 about 4 of y<sup>e</sup> clock in y<sup>e</sup> afternoon.

Hannah Rattenbury was married to John Cromwell y<sup>e</sup> 23 day of August 1723.

Margaret Cromwell Daughter of John and Hannah Cromwell was born y<sup>e</sup> 21 day of August 1724 and departed this life 6 day of November, 1740, it being on a friday night and was buried 10 day of y<sup>e</sup> month at Curtis Creek.

John Cromwell son of John and Hannah Cromwell was born February 11<sup>th</sup> day about 1 o'clock in y<sup>e</sup> morning in y<sup>e</sup> year of our Lord 1726.

Hannah Cromwell daughter of y<sup>e</sup> above John and Hannah was born y<sup>e</sup> first day of April in the year of our Lord 1729.

Ann Cromwell daughter of y<sup>e</sup> above was born y<sup>e</sup> fifth day of November in the year of our Lord 1733.

Philip Jones and Anne Rattenbury was married the 2<sup>nd</sup> day. of October 1727.

Henrietta Jones, daughter of the above was born the 19 day of August 1728 died in Baltimore.

Philip Jones son of the above was born 2<sup>d</sup> day of March 1729.

Rattenbury Jones 2<sup>d</sup> son of the above was Born the 3<sup>d</sup> of March 1735

Rachel Jones, 2<sup>d</sup> daughter of the above was Born 22<sup>nd</sup> of April 1731—died in Burlington N. Jersey.

Thomas Jones 3<sup>d</sup> son of the above was born the 12 of March 1735.

Nichs. Jones 4<sup>th</sup> son of the above was born the 12<sup>th</sup> May 1737 (died)

Hannah Jones Daughter to Philip and Anne Jones was born 4<sup>th</sup> March 1740 (died)

Anne Jones Daughter to the above was born on the 4<sup>th</sup> of August 1746

John Jones Last son and child of the above was born the 12<sup>th</sup> of Aug. 1748 (died)

Philip Jones son of the above Philip and Anne Jones, died the 4 of Oct. 1749 (died in Baltimore.)

Rattenbury Jones 2<sup>nd</sup> son of the above Philip and Anne Jones died in Antigua the 11 of Sep. 1754 new stile.

My Dear and loving Father Philip Jones, Departed this life the 22 of Dec 1761 between the hours of eight and nine in the morn—aged 60 years 2 months, 6 days.

My Dear and loving Mother Anne Jones departed this life the fifth Day of March 1763 betwixt the hours of 8 and 9 at night aged 56 years, five months wanting one day.

Rachel Jones.

John Jones last son of the above named Philip and Anne Jones died in Christopher, in the West Indies on his return from Grenada to Antigua where he had been to sell a cargo consigned to him, aged about 35 years.

John Worthington, son of William Worthington and Hannah his wife, was born November the 1735.

Thos. Worthington son of the above William and Hannah was Born the 25<sup>th</sup> of October 1740

William Worthington, son of the above William and Hannah was born in September 1737.

Hellen Worthington Daughter of the above William and Hannah was Born April y<sup>e</sup> 7<sup>th</sup> 1743.

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## NOTES AND CORRECTIONS

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CORRIGENDUM.

Vol. XIII, p. 323, "Old Mr. Devereux" was John Devereux, father of Thomas P. Devereux (A. B., Yale, 1813). See Yale Biographies, Vol. VI, p. 548, by Franklin P. Dexter, who calls attention to the incorrect identification of Thomas P. Devereux made in the *Magazine*.

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## CROMWELL FAMILY.

## CORRECTION.

In the December, 1918, issue of the *Maryland Historical Magazine* (Vol. XIII, p. 397), a clause in the will of John Cromwell of Wiltshire, was inadvertently omitted. It follows certain bequests to his wife, Edith Cromwell, and reads thus:

"To my sonne Thomas, the Halle w'the the chamber over wherein Ellinor the wife of Phillipp Cromwell my sonne now dwelleth and also the lofte over the noste and 2 best kine next to those given my wife, one halfe hundred of cheese and 4 bushells of malte and one halfe householde stufte not already given."

On page 399, lines 4 and 7, *Richard Cromwell* should be, *Philip Cromwell*.

FRANCIS B. CULVER.

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## LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

\* Died, 1918.

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BRYCE, JAMES, LL. D. (1882).....London, England.  
MARDEN, R. G. (1902).....13 Leinster Gardens, London, Eng.

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630 College St., Charlotte, N. C.  
CALVERT, CHARLES EXLEY (1911).....34 Huntly St., Toronto, Canada.  
HILLS, MRS. WILLIAM SMITH (1914).. { Care of Mrs. D. E. Waters,  
Grand Rapids, Mich.  
HOWARD, MISS ELIZABETH GRAY (1916)..901 St. Paul Street.  
NICHOLSON, ISAAC F. (1884).....Albion Hotel.  
NORRIS, ISAAC T. (1865).....1224 Madison Ave.  
ZWINGE, JOSEPH, S. J.....Loyola College.  
WILLIAMS, MISS NELLIE C.....814 Riverside Drive, N. Y. City.

### CORRESPONDING MEMBERS

ALDERMAN, E. A., LL. D. (1893).....University of Va., University, Va.  
\*APPLEGARTH, A. C. (1895)..... { 35 Southampton Ave.,  
Chestnut Hill, Phila., Pa.  
BATTLE, K. P., LL. D. (1893).....Chapel Hill, N. C.  
BELL, HERBERT C. (1899).....R. D. Route, No. 4, Springfield, O.  
BIXBY, WM. K. (1907)..... { King's Highway and Lindell Ave.,  
St. Louis, Mo.  
BLACK, J. WILLIAM, PH. D. (1898)....56 Pleasant St., Waterville, Me.  
BROCK, R. A. (1875).....257 21st St., Philadelphia, Pa.  
BROOKS, WILLIAM GRAY (1895).....257 S. 21st St., Phila., Pa.  
BROWN, HENRY JOHN (1908).....4 Trafalgar Sq., London, W. C., Eng.  
BRUCE, PHILIP A. (1894).....Norfolk, Va.  
BUEL, CLARENCE C. (1887).....134 E. 67th St., New York.  
COCKEY, MARSTON ROGERS (1897).....117 Liberty St., New York.  
DE WITT, FRANCIS (1857).....Ware, Mass.  
EARLE, GEORGE (1892).....Washington Ave., Laurel, Md.  
EHRENBERG, RICHARD (1895).....Rostock, Prussia.  
FORD, WORTHINGTON C. (1890).....1154 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.  
GARDINER, ASA BIRD, LL. D., L. H. D. { Union Club, New York.  
(1890) .....  
HALL, HUBERT (1904).....Public Record Office, London.

HARDEN, WILLIAM (1891).....	226 W. President St., Savan'h, Ga.
HART, CHARLES HENRY (1878).....	472 West End Ave., N. Y.
HERSH, GRIER (1897).....	York, Pa.
LAMPSON, OLIVER LOCKER (1908)....	{ New Haven Court, Cromer, Norfolk, England.
MUNROE, JAMES M. (1885).....	Savings Bank Bldg., Annapolis, Md.
NICHOLSON, JOHN P. (1881).....	Flanders Bldg, Philadelphia, Pa.
OWEN, THOMAS M. (1899).....	Montgomery, Ala.
RILEY, E. S. (1875).....	{ 234 Prince George St., Annapolis, Md.
SNOWDEN, YATES (1881).....	University of S. C., Columbia, S. C.
STEVENSON, JOHN J. (1890).....	215 West End Ave., New York.
TYLER, LYON G., LL. D. (1886).....	Williamsburg, Va.
WEEKS, STEPHEN B. (1893).....	Bureau of Education, Wash., D. C.
WINSLOW, WM. COPLEY, PH. D., D. D., LL. D. (1894).....	{ 525 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.
WOOD, HENRY C. (1902).....	Harrodsburg, Ky.

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ANDREWS, CHARLES LEE (1911).....	42 Broadway, New York.
ASHBURNER, THOMAS (1917).....	{ Care Babcock & Wilcox Co., Chicago, Ill.
BALTZELL, HENRY E. (1914).....	Wyncote, Montgomery Co., Pa.
BALTZELL, WM. HEWSON (1915).....	Wellesley, Mass.
BELL, ALEX. H. (1916).....	313 John Marshall Pl., Wash., D. C.
BENSON, HARRY L. (1910).....	{ 330 North Maple Avenue, East Orange, N. J.
BODDIE, JOHN G. (1918).....	58 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
BOND, BEVERLY W., JR. (1909).....	Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.
BOURGEOISE, MRS. A. CALVERT (1911) {	4156 Westminster Place, St. Louis, Mo.
BRERETON, MISS GRACE P. (1915).....	1364 Oak St., N. W., Wash., D. C.
BRUMBAUGH, GAIUS MARCUS, M. D. (1915) .....	{ 905 Mass. Ave., N. W., Wash., D. C.
BUCHANAN, BRIG. GEN. J. A. (1909)....	2210 Massachusetts Av., Wash., D. C.
BULLITT, WILLIAM MARSHALL (1914) {	1200 Lincoln Bank Bldg., Louisville, Ky.
CALLAHAN, GRIFFIN C. (1902).....	1012 S. 60th St., Phila., Pa.
CORBALEY, MISS VAVBINA (1917)....	{ Care Mrs. Sarah W. Linsley, Mt. Washington, Md.
COVINGTON, PROF. HARRY F. (1914)....	Princeton, N. J.
DAVIES, G. C. (1917).....	44 Langdon St., Cambridge, Mass.
DENT, LOUIS A. (1905).....	2827 15th St., Washington, D. C.
DEVITT, REV. EDW. I., S. J. (1906).....	Georgetown College, Wash'n, D. C.
DUVALL, HENRY RIEMAN (1916).....	32 Nassau St., New York.
EATON, G. G. (1894).....	416 N. J. Ave., S. E., Wash., D. C.
FITZHUGH, E. H. (1908).....	Neptune Park, New London, Conn.
FLOWER, JOHN SEBASTIAN (1909).....	611 13th St., Denver, Colorado.

- POY, MISS MARY E. (1913).....Box 90, R. D. No. 1, Los Angeles, Cal.  
GIFFORD, W. L. R. (1906).....St. Louis Merc. Lib. Assoc., Mo.  
GOBBRIGHT, MRS. FRANCIS M. (1917)...213 Park Road, Carnegie, Pa.  
GORDON, MRS. BURGESS LEE (1916)...601 7th Ave., Spokane, Wash.  
GUILDAY, REV. PETER, PH. D. (1915)...Catholic University, Wash., D. C.  
HARRISON, WM. PRESTON (1906).....1021 Laurence St., Chicago, Ill.  
HENDERSON, C. E. (1907).....Easton, Md.  
HENRY, MRS. EFFIE L. (1917).....3019 N St., N. W., Washington, D. C.  
HOFFMAN, SAMUEL V. (1910).....258 Broadway, New York.  
HOPKINS, SAMUEL GOVEE (1911).....923 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa.  
JANIN, MRS. VIOLET BLAIR (1916)...12 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.  
JOHNSON, B. F. (1916).....926 Penna. Ave., N. W., Wash., D. C.  
JOHNSON, FREDERICK T. F. (1915)....McGill Building, Washington, D. C.  
LAKE, RICHARD P. (1900).....Bank of Commerce, Memphis, Tenn.  
LEACH, MISS MAY ATHERTON (1907)...2118 Spruce St., Phila., Pa.  
LITTLE, REV. FRANCIS K. (1916).....Rhinebeck, N. Y.  
LITTLEJOHN, MRS. MALCOLM (1916)...Flushing, L. I., N. Y.  
McFADDEN, CHAS. (1906).....40 Walnut St., Phila., Pa.  
McPHERSON, MRS. ROBERT W. (1916)...1240, 19th St., N. W., Wash., D. C.  
MARTIN, MRS. EDWIN S. (1905).....New Straitsville, Ohio.  
MORSE, WILLARD S. (1908).....Seaford, Del.  
MOSS, JESSE L. (1906).....Newberry Library, Chicago, Ill.  
NEWLING, C. G. (1918).....309 McHachlan Bldg., Wash., D. C.  
NORRIS, OCTAVIUS J. (1916).....905 Cathedral St.  
OWEN-CHAHOUN, MRS. M. D. (1913) } Care H. L. Henderson, 1420 Chest-  
  } nut St., Phila., Pa.  
PHILLIPS, MRS. A. LATIMER (1910)....Shepherdstown, W. Va.  
PIERCE, MRS. WINSLOW S. (1915)....“Dunstable,” Bayville, Long Island.  
RAYNER, WILLIAM B. (1914).....2641 Connecticut Ave., Wash., D. C.  
ROGERS, JAMES S. (1910).....Adamstown, Md.  
SCOTT, MISS CORINNE LEE (1918).....52 E. 54th St., New York City.  
SELLMAN, JOHN HENRY (1917).....38 Beecheroff Rd., Newton, Mass.  
SHEIB, S. H. (1907).....Sonora, N. C.  
SPENCER, JOHN THOMPSON (1907).....1507 Spruce St., Phila., Pa.  
STEVENSON, GEO. URIE (1915).....1600 Broadway, New York City.  
STEWART, FOSTER (1917)..... { Care Universal Film Mfg. Co., 106  
  } N. F St., Wellington, Kan.  
THRUSTON, R. C. BALLARD (1917).....Columbia Building, Louisville, Ky.  
WILLIAMS, MISS LOUISA STEWART { Care Winslow Pierce, Bayville, L.  
    (1916) ..... { I., N. Y.  
WILSON, SAMUEL M. (1907).....Trust Co. Building, Lexington, Ky.



## ACTIVE MEMBERS

Where no P. O. Address is given, Baltimore is understood.

- ABERCROMBIE, DR. RONALD L. (1916)...18 W. Franklin St.  
 AGNUS, FELIX (1883).....American Office.  
 ALBERT, TALBOT J. (1917).....Stafford Hotel.  
 AMES, JOSEPH S. (1910).....Charlcote Place, Guilford.  
 \*AMMIDON, DANIEL C. (1916).....4014 Greenway, Guilford.  
 ANDREWS, C. McLEAN, PH.D. (1907)...Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn.  
 ANDREWS, MATTHEW PAGE (1911).....849 Park Ave.  
 APPOLD, LEMUEL T. (1902).....Care of Colonial Trust Co.  
 ARMISTEAD, GEORGE (1907).....1025 Cathedral St.  
 ATKINSON, ALFRED (1917).....106 South St.  
 ATKINSON, ROBERT A. (1914).....7 Clay St.  
 ATWOOD, WILLIAM O. (1917).....18 E. Lexington St.  
  
 BAGBY, GEORGE P., JR. (1916).....716 Continental Bldg.  
 BAILY, G. FRANK (1908).....1025 St. Paul St.  
 BAKER, J. HENRY (1910).....225 Law Bldg.  
 BAKER, WILLIAM G. (1916).....Care of Baker, Watts & Co.  
 BALDWIN, SUMMERFIELD (1899).....1006 N. Charles St.  
 BALL, SARA JANET (1918).....De Vere Pl., Ellicott City, Md.  
 BARCLAY, MRS. D. H. (1906).....14 E. Franklin St.  
 BARRETT, HENRY C. (1902)....."The Severn."  
 BARROLL, HOPE H. (1902).....Chestertown, Md.  
 BARROLL, L. WETHERED (1910).....609 Keyser Bldg.  
 BARROLL, MORRIS KEENE (1917).....Chestertown, Md.  
 BARRY, SAMUEL H., (1916).....715 Greenmount Ave.  
 BARTLETT, J. KEMP (1900).....2100 Mt. Royal Ave.  
 BARTON, RANDOLPH (1882).....207 N. Calvert St.  
 BARTON, RANDOLPH, JR. (1915).....207 N. Calvert St.  
 BASSETT, MRS. CHAS. WESLEY (1909)..2947 St. Paul St.  
 BAYARD, RICHARD H. (1914).....707 Gaither Estate Bldg.  
 BAYLESS, WM. H. (1915).....1101-2 Fidelity Building.  
 BEACHAM, ROBERT J. (1914).....Emerson Tower Bldg.  
 BEALMEAR, HERMAN (1916).....1610 W. Lanvale St.  
 BEATSON, J. HERBERT (1914).....Fidelity Trust Co.  
 BEATTY, MRS. PHILIP ASFORDRY (1910).229 E. North Ave.  
 BECK, HOWARD C. (1918).....3222 Elgin Ave.  
 BENJAMIN, ROLAND (1915).....Fidelity and Trust Co. of Md.  
 BENSON, CARVILLE D. (1913).....1301 Fidelity Building.  
 BENSON, CHAS. HODGES (1915).....515 N. Carrollton Ave.  
 BERKELEY, HENRY J., M.D. (1906)...1305 Park Ave.  
 BERRY, MISS CHRISTIANA D. (1907)...322 Hawthorne Road, Roland Park.  
 \*BERRY, JASPER M., JR. (1907).....225 St. Paul St.  
 BERRY, THOMAS L. (1909).....702 Fidelity Building.  
 BEVAN, H. CROMWELL (1902).....10 E. Lexington St.

- BIBBINS, ARTHUR BARNEVELD (1910)...2600 Maryland Ave.  
 BIBBINS, MRS. A. B. (1906).....2600 Maryland Ave.  
 BICKNELL, REV. JESSE R. (1910).....117 W. Mulberry St.  
 BILLSTEIN, NATHAN (1898).....The Lord Balto. Press.  
 BIRCKHEAD, P. MACAULAY (1884).....Chamber of Commerce.  
 BISHOP, WILLIAM R. (1916).....5 E. 27th St.  
 BIXLER, DR. W. H. H. (1916).....418 N. Potomac St., Hagerstown, Md.  
 BLACK, H. CRAWFORD (1902).....1113-17 Fidelity Bldg.  
 BLACK, VAN LEAR (1902).....1113-17 Fidelity Bldg.  
 BLACKFORD, EUGENE (1916).....200-4 Chamber of Commerce.  
 BLAKE, GEORGE A. (1893).....301 Law Bldg.  
 BLAND, J. R. (1902).....U. S. Fidelity & Guaranty Co.  
 BONAPARTE, CHAS. J., LL. D. (1883)....601 Park Ave.  
 BOND, CARROLL T. (1916).....1125 N. Calvert St.  
 BOND, G. MORRIS (1907).....315 P. O. Building.  
 BOND, MISS ISABELLA M. (1918).....1420 Bolton St.  
 BOND, JAMES A. C. (1902).....Westminster, Md.  
 BOND, THOMAS E. (1910).....726 Reservoir St.  
 BONSAI, LEIGH (1902).....511 Calvert Building.  
 BORDLEY, DR. JAMES, JR. (1914).....201 Professional Bldg.  
 BOSLEY, MRS. ARTHUR LEE (1912).....1406 Mt. Royal Ave.  
 BOULDIN, MRS. CHAS. NEWTON (1916)..The Homewood Apts.  
 BOWDOIN, HENRY J. (1890).....1000 Maryland Trust Bldg.  
 BOWDOIN, MRS. WM. GRAHAM (1916)...1106 N. Charles St.  
 BOWDOIN, W. GRAHAM, JR. (1909)....401 Maryland Trust Building.  
 BOWEN, HERBERT H. (1915).....American Office.  
 BOWEN, JESSE N. (1916).....825 Equitable Building.  
 BOWERS, JAMES W., JR. (1909).....16 E. Lexington St.  
 BOWERS, THOMAS D. (1916).....Chestertown, Md.  
 BOWIE, CLARENCE K. (1916).....3020 N. Calvert St.  
 BOYCE, FRED. G., JR., (1916).....11 E. Chase St.  
 BOYCE, HEYWARD E. (1912).....3 N. Calvert St.  
 BOYDEN, GEORGE A. (1911).....Mt. Washington.  
 BRADFORD, SAMUEL WEBSTER (1916)...Belair, Md.  
 BRANDT, MISS MINNIE (1908).....11 E. Read St.  
 BRATTAN, J. Y. (1902).....American Office.  
 BRENT, MRS. ALICE HARRIS (1916)...The St. Paul Apts.  
 BRENT, MISS IDA S. (1900).....1116 Bolton St.  
 BRENT, ROBERT F. (1908).....10 E. Lexington St.  
 BROWN, ALEXANDER (1902).....712 Cathedral St.  
 BROWN, EDWIN H., JR. (1904).....Centreville, Md.  
 BROWN, FRANK (1896).....16 W. Saratoga St.  
 BROWN, JOHN W. (1890).....201 Ridgewood Rd., Roland Park.  
 BROWN, KIRK (1897).....1813 N. Caroline St.  
 \*BROWN, MRS. LYDIA B. (1902).....1412 Bolton St.  
 BROWN, MRS. WILLIAM T. (1916).....Chestertown, Md.  
 BROWNE, ARTHUR LEE (1913).....215 E. Fayette St.

- BROWNE, B. BERNARD, M. D. (1892)....510 Park Ave.  
 BROWNE, REV. LEWIS BEEMAN (1907)...St. John's R't'y, Havre de Grace, Md.  
 BRUCE, OLIVER H. (1913).....Westernport, Allegany Co., Md.  
 BRUCE, OLIVER H., JR., (1913).....Cumberland, Md.  
 BRUCE, W. CABELL (1909).....8 W. Mt. Vernon Place.  
 BRUNE, H. M. (1902).....841 Calvert Building.  
 BUCHANAN, THOMAS GITTINGS (1917)..116 Chamber of Commerce.  
 BUCKLER, THOMAS H., M. D. (1913)....1201 St. Paul St.  
 BURGAN, REV. H. W. (1910).....Annapolis, Md.  
 BURTON, PAUL GIBSON (1913).....108 E. Lexington St.  
 BUZRY, S. STOCKTON (1902).....1214 St. Paul St.  
  
 CALDWELL, CHARLES C. (1917).....Liberty Grove, Md.  
 CALWELL, JAMES S. (1911).....220 St. Paul St.  
 CAREY, JAMES (1913).....2220 N. Charles St.  
 CAREY, JAMES (1917).....838 Park Ave.  
 CAREY, JOHN E. (1893)....."The Cedars," Walbrook.  
 CARROLL, CHAS. BANCROFT (1915).....Doughoregan Manor, Howard Co., Md.  
 CARROLL, DOUGLAS GORDON (1913).....The Washington Apt.  
 CARY, WILSON MILES (1915).....18 E. Eager St.  
 CATOR, FRANKLIN P. (1914).....13-15 W. Baltimore St.  
 CATOR, GEORGE (1911).....803 St. Paul St.  
 CATOR, SAMUEL B. (1900).....711 N. Howard St.  
 CHAPMAN, JAMES W. JR. (1916).....2016 Park Ave.  
 CHAPMAN, W. J. (1916).....2306 Eutaw Place.  
 CHESTNUT, W. CALVIN (1897).....1137 Calvert Building.  
 CLARK, MISS ANNA E. B. (1914).....The St. Paul Apartments.  
 CLOSE, PHILIP H. (1916).....Belair, Md.  
 COAD, J. F. (1907).....Charlotte Hall, Md.  
 COALE, W. E. (1908).....109 Chamber of Commerce.  
 COCKEY, EDWARD A. (1917).....Glyndon, Md.  
 COHEN, MISS BERTHA (1908).....415 N. Charles St.  
 COHEN, MISS ELEANOR S. (1917).....The Latrobe.  
 COLEMAN, WILLIAM C. (1916).....16 E. Eager St.  
 COLGAN, EDWARD J., JR. (1915).....330 E. 22d St.  
 COLSTON, FREDERICK M. (1911).....3 N. Calvert St.  
 COLSTON, GEORGE A. (1914).....3 N. Calvert St.  
 COONAN, EDWARD V. (1907).....121 W. Lafayette Ave.  
 COOPER, MISS H. FRANCES (1909).....1415 Linden Ave.  
 COOPER, J. CROSSAN (1912).....Stock Exchange Building.  
 COPPER, WILLIAM B. (1916).....Chestertown, Md.  
 CORBIN, MRS. JOHN W. (1898).....2208 N. Charles St.  
 CORNER, GEO. W. (1917).....Hopkins Pl. and German St.  
 CORNER, THOMAS C. (1913).....269 W. Biddle St.  
 COTTEN, BRUCE (1912).....Cylburn, Sta. L., Mt. Wash.  
 COTTMAN, J. HOUGH (1885).....812 Keyser Building.  
 COTTMAN, THOMAS E. (1917).....Chattolane, Md.

- COTTON, MRS. JANE BALDWIN (1896).....239 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.  
COWAN, DAVID PINKNEY (1915).....1602 Eutaw Pl.  
CRAIN, ROBERT (1902)..... { 17th floor, Munsey Bldg.,  
Wash., D. C.  
CRAPSTER, ERNEST R. (1916).....15 E. Saratoga St.  
CRANWELL, J. H. (1895).....Waynesboro, Pa.  
CROMWELL, B. FRANK (1918).....401 Garrett Bldg.  
CROMWELL, MRS. W. KENNEDY (1916)..Lake Roland.  
CROSS, JOHN EMORY (1912).....209 Oakdale Rd., Roland Park.  
CULVER, FRANCIS BARNUM (1910).....2203 N. Charles St.  
DABNEY, DR. WILLIAM M. (1916).....Ruxton, Md.  
DALLAM, RICHARD (1897).....Belair, Md.  
DALSHEIMER, SIMON (1909).....The Lord Baltimore Press.  
DANDRIDGE, MISS ANNE S. (1893).....18 W. Hamilton St.  
DASHIELL, BENJ. J. (1914).....Athol Terrace, P. O. Station.  
DASHIELL, N. LEEKE, M. D. (1904)....2927 St. Paul St.  
DAUGHERTY, WILLIAM GRANT (1893)...505 Maryland Trust Building.  
DAVIS, DR. J. STAIGE (1916).....1200 Cathedral St.  
DAVIS, SEPTIMUS (1907).....Aberdeen, Md.  
DAVISON, GEORGE W. (1877).....11th floor, Garrett Building.  
DAWKINS, WALTER I. (1902).....1119 Fidelity Building.  
DAWSON, WILLIAM H. (1892).....Law Building.  
DAY, MISS MARY F. (1907).....Bradshaw, Md.  
DEAN, MARY, M. D. (1913).....901 N. Calvert St.  
DEEMS, CLARENCE (1913).....The Plaza.  
DEFORD, B. F. (1914).....Calvert and Lombard Street.  
DEFORD, MRS. B. FRANK, (1916).....Riderwood, Md.  
DENNIS, JAMES U. (1907).....2 E. Lexington St.  
DENNIS, SAMUEL K. (1905).....2 E. Lexington St.  
DENNY, JAMES W. (1915).....1900 Linden Ave.  
DICKEY, CHARLES H. (1902)..... { Maryland Meter Company,  
Guilford Av. and Saratoga St.  
DICKEY, EDMUND S. (1914).....Maryland Meter Company.  
DIELMAN, LOUIS H. (1905).....Peabody Institute.  
DORLER, JOHN J. (1898).....114 Court House.  
DODSON, HERBERT K. (1909).....2206 N. Charles St.  
DONNELLY, WILLIAM J. (1916).....Commerce and Water Sts.  
DOYLE, JAMES T. (1916).....204 Augusta Ave. Irvington.  
DUFFY, HENRY (1916).....135 W. Lanvale St.  
DUGAN, HAMMOND J. (1916).....16 E. Lexington St.  
DUKE, W. BERNARD (1909).....Seaboard Bk., Chas. & Preston Sts.  
DUKE, MRS. KATHERINE MARIA (1908)..Riderwood, Md.  
DULANEY, HENRY S. (1915).....Charles St. and Forest Aves.  
DUNTON, WM. RUSH, JR., M. D. (1902)..Towson, Md.  
DUVALL, RICHARD M. (1902).....16 E. Lexington St.



GARY, E. STANLEY (1913).....722 Equitable Building.  
GARY, JAMES A. (1892).....1200 Linden Ave.  
GAULT, MATTHEW (1914).....1422 Park Ave.  
GIBBS, JOHN S., JR. (1914).....1026 N. Calvert St.  
GIBSON, W. HOPPER (1902).....Centreville, Md.  
GIRDWOOD, ALLAN C. (1916).....Union Trust Building.  
GITTINGS, JAMES C. (1911).....613 St. Paul St.  
GITTINGS, JOHN S. (1885).....605 Keyser Building.  
GLENN, JOHN, JR. (1915).....12 St. Paul St.  
GLENN, JOHN M. (1905).....136 E. 19th St., New York, N. Y.  
GLENN, REV. WM. LINDSAY (1905)....Emmorton, Md.  
GOLDSBOROUGH, A. S. (1914).....2712 St. Paul St.  
GOLDSBOROUGH, CHARLES (1908).....924 St. Paul St.  
GOLDSBOROUGH, LOUIS P. (1914).....35 W. Preston St.  
GOLDSBOROUGH, MURRAY LLOYD (1913)..Easton, Md.  
GOLDSBOROUGH, PHILLIPS LEE (1915)...7 Midvale Road, Roland Park.  
GOODNOW, DR. FRANK J. (1916).....Johns Hopkins University.  
GOODRICH, G. CLEM (1916).....110 E. Redwood St.  
GORDON, MRS. DOUGLAS H. (1916)....1009 N. Charles St.  
\*GORDON, DOUGLAS H. (1896).....25 E. Baltimore St.  
GORE, CLARENCE S., D. D. S. (1902)....1006 Madison Ave.  
GORTER, JAMES P. (1902).....128 Court House.  
GOSNELL, FRANK (1917).....700 Md. Trust Building.  
GOUCHER, JOHN F., D. D. (1908).....2313 St. Paul St.  
GOUGH, MRS. I. PIKE (1916).....1730 St. Paul St.  
GOULD, CLARENCE P. (1908).....Univ. of Wooster, Wooster, Ohio.  
GRACE, JOHN W. (1917).....1227 Linden Ave.  
GRAHAM, ALBERT D. (1915).....Citizens' National Bank.  
GRAVES, MISS EMILY E. (1916).....304 W. Monument St.  
GREENWAY, MISS ELIZABETH W. (1917).2322 N. Charles St.  
GREENWAY, WILLIAM H. (1886).....2322 N. Charles St.  
GREGG, MAURICE (1886).....719 N. Charles St.  
GRESHAM, MRS. THOS. BAXTER.....815 Park Ave.  
GRIEVES, CLARENCE J., D. D. S. (1904)..201 W. Madison St.  
GRIFFIS, MRS. MARGARET ABELL (1913).702 Cathedral St.  
GRIFFITH, MRS. MARY W. (1890).....Stoneleigh Court, Wash., D. C.  
GRINDALL, DR. CHARLES S. (1916).....5 E. Franklin St.  
GRISWOLD, B. HOWELL, JR. (1913).....Alex. Brown & Sons.  
  
HABIGHURST, MRS. CHAS. F. (1916)....1620 Bolton St.  
HAMAN, B. HOWARD (1912).....1137 Calvert Bldg.  
HAMBLETON, MRS. F. S. (1907).....Hambledune, Lutherville, Md.  
HAMBLETON, T. EDWARD (1914).....Hambleton & Co., 8 S. Calvert St.  
HAMMOND, EDWARD M. (1914).....803 Union Trust Bldg.  
HAMMOND, JOHN MARTIN (1911).... { 203 W. Walnut Lane,  
Germantown, Pa.  
HANCE, MRS. TABITHA J. (1916).....2330 Eutaw Place.



- HUGHES, ADRIAN (1895).....4104 Main Ave, West Forest Pk.  
HUGHES, THOMAS (1886).....1018 Cathedral St.  
HULL, MISS A. E. E. (1904).....The Arundel  
HUME, EDGAR ERSKINE, M. D. (1913) ..Johns Hopkins Club.  
HUMRICHOUSE, HARRY H. (1918).....465 Potomac Ave., Hagerstown, Md.  
HUNTER W. CARROLL (1916).....White Hall, Md.  
HUNTING, E. B. (1905).....705 Calvert Building.  
HURD, HENRY M., M. D. (1902).....1023 St. Paul St.  
HURST, CHARLES W. (1914).....24 E. Preston St.  
HURST, J. J. (1902).....Builders' Exchange.  
HYDE, ENOCH PRATT (1906).....223 W. Monument St.  
HYDE, GEO. W. (1906).....225 E. Baltimore St.
- IGLEHART, FRANCIS N. (1914).....14 E. Lexington St.  
IGLEHART, IREDELL W. (1916).....10 S. Calvert St.  
IGLEHART, JAMES D., M. D. (1893)....211 W. Lanvale St.  
IGLEHART, MRS. JAMES D. (1913).....211 W. Lanvale St.  
IJAMS, MRS. GEORGE W. (1913).....4509 Liberty Heights Ave.  
INGLE, EDWARD (1882).....The Cecil.  
INGLE, WILLIAM (1909).....1710 Park Ave.
- JACKSON, MRS. GEORGE S. (1910).....34 W. Biddle St.  
JACOBS, MRS. HENRY BARTON (1916) ..11 W. Mt. Vernon Place.  
JACOBS, HENRY BARTON, M. D. (1903) ..11 W. Mt. Vernon Place.  
JAMAR, DR. J. H. (1916).....Elkton, Md.  
JAMES, NORMAN (1903).....Catonsville, Md.  
JENKINS, E. AUSTIN (1880).....1300 St. Paul St.  
JENKINS, GEORGE C. (1883).....16 Abell Building.  
JENKINS, THOS. W. (1885).....1521 Bolton St.  
JOHNSON, J. ALTHEUS (1915).....Seat Pleasant, Prince Geo. Co., Md.  
JOHNSON, J. HEMSLEY (1916).....225 W. Monument St.  
JOHNSTONE, MISS EMMA E. (1910)....855 Park Ave.
- JONES, ARTHUR LAFAYETTE (1911).... } Care of J. S. Wilson Co.,  
 } Calvert Building.  
JONES, ELIAS, M. D. (1902).....Custom House.  
JONES, T. BARTON (1914).....1213-14 Fidelity Bldg.  
JUDIK, MRS. J. HENRY (1918).....1428 Madison Ave.
- KARR, HARRY E. (1913).....1301 Fidelity Bldg.  
KEECH, EDW. P., JR. (1909).....900-901 Maryland Trust Bldg.  
KEENE, MISS MARY HOLLINGSWORTH }  
1917) ..... } 8 W. Hamilton St.  
KEIDEL, GEO. C., PH. D. (1912).....300 E. Capitol St., Wash't'n, D. C.  
KENNEDY, JOSEPH P. (1915).....Charles and Wells Sts.  
KEYS, MISS JANE G. (1905).....208 E. Lanvale St.  
KEYSER, MRS. MARY WASHINGTON }  
(1894) ..... } 104 W. Monument St.  
KEYSER, R. BRENT (1894).....910 Keyser Building.



- KEYSER, W. IRVINE (1917).....206-7 Keyser Building.  
 KILPATRICK, MRS. REBECCA H. (1917)..1027 St. Paul St.  
 KIRK, HENRY C. (1908).....207 Longwood Road, Roland Park.  
 KIRK, MRS. HENRY C. (1917).....207 Longwood Road, Roland Park.  
 KIRKLAND, OGDEN A. (1889).....Belcamp, Md.  
 KLINEFELTER, MRS. EMILY HENDRIX }  
 (1915) ..... } Chestertown, Md.  
 KNAPP, CHARLES H. (1916).....1418 Fidelity Building.  
 \*KNOTT, A. LEO (1894).....Stafford Hotel.  
 KOCH, CHARLES J. (1905).....2915 E. Baltimore St.  
 KNAPP, CHARLES H. (1914).....Fidelity Bldg.  
 KNOX, J. H. MASON, JR., M. D. (1909)..The Severn Apts.  
 KOONTZ, MISS MARY G. (1917).....307 Augusta Ave., Irvington, Md.  
  
 LACY, BENJAMIN (1914).....1630 Linden Ave.  
 LANAHAN, MRS. CHAS. M. (1915).....Washington Apartments.  
 LANKFORD, H. F. (1893).....Princess Anne, Md.  
 LATANÉ, JOHN HOLLADAY, PH. D., LL. D. (1913) Johns Hopkins Univ.  
 LEAKIN, J. WILSON (1902).....814 Fidelity Building.  
 LEDERER, LEWIS J. (1916).....Marine Bank Building.  
 LEE, H. C. (1903).....Franklin Bldg.  
 LEE, JOHN L. G. (1916).....511 Calvert Building.  
 LEE, RICHARD LAWS (1896).....232 St. Paul St.  
 LEGG, JOHN C., JR. (1916).....110 E. Redwood St.  
 LEHR, ROBERT OLIVER (1916).....302 Exchange Place.  
 LEVERING, EDWIN W. (1916).....Calvert and Redwood Sts.  
 LEVERING, EUGENE (1895).....26 South St.  
 LEVY, WILLIAM B. (1909).....11th floor, Fidelity Building.  
 LINTHICUM, J. CHARLES (1905).....705 St. Paul St.  
 LINVILLE, CHARLES H. (1918).....1935 Park Ave.  
 LIVEZEY, E. (1907).....22 E. Lexington St.  
 LJUNGSTEDT, MRS. A. O. (1915)..... { Chevy Chase, D. C.  
 ..... { Box 46, Route 3.  
 LLOYD, C. HOWARD (1907).....1120 St. Paul St.  
 LLOYD, HENRY (1902).....Cambridge, Md.  
 LOCKWOOD, WILLIAM F., M. D. (1891)..8 E. Eager St.  
 LUCAS, WM. F., JR. (1909).....221 E. Baltimore St.  
 LYELL, J. MILTON (1916).....1163 Calvert Building.  
 LYON, MISS MARY A. (1916).....1209 Linden Ave.  
 LYTLE, WM. H. (1908).....1220 St. Paul St.  
  
 McADAMS, REV. EDW. P. (1906).....31 Augusta Ave.  
 McALLISTER, FRANCIS W. (1916).....520 Woodlawn Rd., Roland Park.  
 McCLELLAN, WILLIAM J. (1866).....1208 Madison Ave.  
 MCCOLGAN, CHARLES C. (1916).....12 E. Lexington St.  
 MCCORMICK, ROBERDEAU A. (1914)....McCormick Block.  
 MCCORMICK, THOMAS P., M. D. (1902)..1421 Eutaw Place.  
 McELROY, MRS. ELIZABETH M. (1917)...1619 McCulloh St.

McEVOY, JAMES, JR. (1909).....533 Title Bldg.  
MCGAW, GEORGE K. (1902).....Charles and Mulberry Sts.  
MACGILL, RICHARD G., JR. (1891).....110 Commerce St.  
MACHEN, ARTHUR W. (1917).....1109 Calvert Building.  
MCILVAINE, MISS E. C. (1917).....512 Park Ave.  
MACKALL, W. HOLLINGSWORTH (1809)..Elkton, Md.  
MACKENZIE, GEORGE NORBURY (1890)..2 E. Lexington St.  
MACKENZIE, THOMAS (1917).....607 Continental Building.  
McKEON, MRS. E. H. (1910).....12 E. Eager St.  
McKIM, MRS. HOLLINS (1916).....975 St. Paul St.  
McKIM, S. S. (1902).....Savings Bank of Baltimore.  
\*MACKUBIN, MISS FLORENCE (1913)...The Brexton.  
McLANE, ALLAN (1894).....Garrison, Md.  
McLANE, JAMES L. (1888).....903 Cathedral St.  
MACSHERRY, ALLAN (1914).....104 Charlcote Road, Guilford.  
MAGRUDER, CALEB C., JR. (1910).....Upper Marlboro, Md.  
MALOY, WILLIAM MILNES (1911).....1403 Fidelity Building.  
MANDELBAUM, SEYMOUR (1902).....619 Fidelity Bldg.  
MANLY, MRS. WM. M. (1916).....1109 N. Calvert St.  
MARBURG, MISS EMMA (1917).....19 W. 29th St.  
MARBURY, WILLIAM L. (1887).....700 Maryland Trust Building.  
MARINE, MISS HARRIET P. (1915).....2514 Madison Ave.  
MARRIOTT, TELFAIR W. (1916).....Buford Apts.  
MARSDEN, MRS. CHARLES T. (1918)...1729 Bolton St.  
MARSHALL, MRS. CHARLES (1917).....The Preston.  
MARSHALL, JOHN W. (1902).....13 South St.  
MAYBE, WILLIAM B. (1911).....Upper Falls, Md.  
MASSEY, E. THOMAS (1909).....Massey, Kent Co., Md.  
MATHEWS, EDWARD B., PH. D. (1905)..Johns Hopkins University.  
MAY, GEORGE (1916).....Maryland Club.  
MEEKINS, LYNN R. (1903).....2418 N. Charles St.  
MEIERE, T. McKEAN (1916).....1724 N. Calvert St.  
MERCHANT, HENRY N. (1915).....119 E. Baltimore St.  
MEERRITT, ELIZARETH (1913).....3402 W. North Ave.  
MIDDENDORF, J. W. (1902).....Stevenson, Md.  
MILES, JOSHUA W. (1915).....Custom House.  
MILLER, CHARLES R. (1916).....2216 Linden Ave.  
MILLER, MRS. CHARLES R. (1916).....2216 Linden Ave.  
MILLER, DECATUR H., JR. (1902).....506 Maryland Trust Building.  
MILLER, EDGAR G., JR. (1916).....Title Building.  
MILLER, PAUL H. (1918).....1224 N. Charles St.  
MILLER, WALTER H. (1904)..... } Care of Burton Bros.,  
  } 348 Broadway, N. Y.  
MILLIGAN, JOHN J. (1916).....603 N. Charles St.  
MITCHELL, JOSEPH B. (1917).....2123 N. Calvert St.  
MOODY, W. RAYMOND (1911).....Chestertown, Md.  
MOORE, MISS MARY WILSON (1914)...2340 N. Calvert St.



- PEARCE, JAMES A., LL. D. (1902).....Chestertown, Md.  
 PEARRE, AUBREY, JR. (1906).....207 N. Calvert St.  
 PEGRAM, WM. M. (1909).....U. S. Fidelity and Guaranty Co.  
 PENNIMAN, THOS. D. (1911).....922 Cathedral St.  
 PENNINGTON, DR. CLAPHAM (1917)....1530 Bolton St.  
 PENNINGTON, JOSIAS (1894).....Professional Building.  
 PENNINGTON, MRS. JOSIAS (1916)....1119 St. Paul St.  
 PERINE, E. GLENN (1882).....18 E. Lexington St.  
 PERINE, MRS. E. GLENN (1918).....512 Cathedral St.  
 PERINE, MRS. GEORGE CORBIN (1916)...1105 Cathedral St.  
 PERINE, WASHINGTON (1917).....607 Cathedral St.  
 PERKINS, ELISHA H. (1887).....Provident Savings Bank.  
 PERKINS, WILLIAM H., JR. (1887).....1010 Munsey Bldg.  
 PETER, ROBERT B. (1916).....Rockville, Md.  
 \*PHELPS, CHARLES E., JR. (1903).....1028 Cathedral St.  
 PITT, FARIS C. (1908).....912 N. Charles St.  
 PITT, HERBERT ST. JOHN (1915).....912 N. Charles St.  
 PLEASANTS, J. HALL, JR., M. D. (1898).201 Longwood Road, Roland Park  
 POLLITT, L. IRVING (1916).....1715 Park Place.  
 \*POPE, GEORGE A. (1902).....214 Chamber of Commerce.  
 POST, A. H. S. (1916).....Mercantile Trust and Deposit Co.  
 POULTNEY, WALTER DE C. (1916).....St. Paul and Mulberry Sts.  
 POWELL, WM. C. (1912).....Snow Hill, Md.  
 POWELL, MRS. WM. S. (1916).....Ellicott City, Md.  
 PRESTON, JAMES H. (1898).....City Hall.  
 PRETTYMAN, CHARLES W. (1909).....Rockville, Md.  
 PRICE, DR. ELDRIDGE C. (1915).....1012 Madison Ave.  
 PRICE, WILLIAM H. J. (1917).....825 Equitable Building.  
 PURDUM, BRADLEY K. (1902).....Hamilton, Md.  
 \*RABORG, CHRISTOPHER (1902).....Hotel Rennert.  
 RARORG, EDWARD L. (1918).....Hotel Rennert.  
 RADCLIFFE, GEO. L. P., PH. D. (1908)..615 Fidelity Building.  
 RANCK, SAMUEL H. (1898).....Public Lib'y, Grand Rapids, Mich.  
 RANDALL, BLANCHARD (1902).....200 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.  
 RANDALL, DANIEL R. (1917).....841 Calvert Building.  
 RANDOLPH, GEORGE F. (1916).....B. & O. Building.  
 RAWLS, W. L. (1905).....700 Maryland Trust Building.  
 RAYNER, A. W. (1905).....8 E. Lexington St.  
 REDWOOD, MRS. MARY B. (1907).....918 Madison Ave.  
 REED, MRS. EMILIE MCKIM (1909)....512 Park Ave.  
 REESE, MRS. J. EVAN (1917).....110 Edgevale Road, Roland Park.  
 REIFSNIDER, JOHN M. (1895).....Public Service Commission of Md.  
 REMSEN, IRA, LL. D. (1901).....Johns Hopkins University.  
 REVELL, EDWARD J. W. (1916).....1308-09 Fidelity Bldg.  
 RICH, MRS. EDWARD L. (1915).....Catonsville, Md.  
 RICH, EDWARD N. (1916).....Union Trust Building.  
 RICHARDSON, ALBERT LEVIN (1902)...2127 N. Charles St.



SILL, HOWARD (1897)	11 E. Pleasant St.
SIMMONS, MRS. H. B. (1916)	Chestertown, Md.
SIOUSSAT, MRS. ANNA L. (1891)	Lake Roland, Md.
SIOUSSAT, ST. GEORGE LEAKIN (1912)	Brown Univ., Providence, R. I.
SKINNER, MRS. HARRY G. (1913)	Mt. Washington, Md.
SKINNER, M. E. (1897)	1103 Fidelity Bldg.
SKIVEN, PEBCY G. (1914)	3900 Cottage Ave.
SLOAN, GEORGE F. (1880)	Roland Park.
SMITH, MRS. WALTER PRESCOTT (1913)	18 E. Madison St.
SMITH, REV. CHESTER MANSFIELD (1912)	925 Cathedral St.
SMITH, FRANK O. (1913)	Washington, D. C.
SMITH, HENRY LEE, M. D. (1912)	2701 Calvert St.
SMITH, JOHN DONNELL (1903)	505 Park Ave.
SMITH, RUSH W. DAVIDGE (1917)	3600 Reisterstown Road.
SMITH, THOMAS A. (1909)	Ridgely, Caroline Co., Md.
SMITH, TUNSTALL (1917)	The Preston.
SNOWDEN, WILTON (1902)	Central Savings Bank Building.
SOLLERS, SOMERVILLE (1905)	1311 John St.
SOPER, HON. MORRIS A. (1917)	The Marlborough Apts.
SPENCER, RICHARD H. (1891)	Earl Court.
STABLER, EDWARD, JR. (1876)	610 Reservoir St.
STARR, RT. REV. WM. E. (1914)	102 W. Lafayette Ave.
STATON, MARY ROBINSON (1918)	Snow Hill, Md.
STEELE, JOHN MURRAY, M. D. (1911)	Owings Mills, Md.
STEELE, MISS MARGARET A. (1917)	Port Deposit, Md.
STEIN, CHAS. F. (1905)	S. E. Cor. Courtl'd & Saratoga Sts.
STEINER, BERNARD C., PH. D. (1892)	1038 N. Eutaw St.
STERLING, GEORGE S. (1902)	228 Light St.
STEVENSON, H. M., M. D. (1904)	1022 W. Lafayette Ave.
STEWART, DAVID (1886)	1005 N. Charles St.
STEWART, REDMOND C. (1916)	207 N. Calvert St.
STIRLING, REAR ADMIRAL YATES (1889)	209 W. Lanvale St.
STOCKBRIDGE, HENRY (1883)	11 N. Calhoun St.
STOCKBRIDGE, HENRY, 3D (1917)	Ten Hills, Md.
STONE, JOHN T. (1894)	N. W. Cor. Baltimore & North Sts.
STORK, JOHN WILLIAM (1914)	424 N. Charles St.
STORY, FREDERICK W. (1885)	217 Court House.
STRAN, MRS. KATE A. (1900)	1912 Eutaw Place.
STRICKLAND, C. HOBART (1916)	Guilford Apts.
STUART, MISS SARAH ELIZABETH (1915)	Chestertown, Md.
STUMP, MARY FERNANDEZ DE VELASCO (1917)	Belair, Md.
STURDY, HENRY FRANCIS (1913)	Annapolis, Md.
SUDLER, MISS CAROLINA V. (1915)	2602 Shirley Ave.
SUMMERS, CLINTON (1916)	101 Roland Ave.
SUMWALT, MRS. MARY H. (1909)	2921 N. Calvert St.
*SWINDELL, MRS. WALTER B. (1913)	506 Roland Ave., Roland Park.
SYMINGTON, WM. W (1916)	Catonsville, Md.

- TALBOTT, MRS. BERTHA C. HALL (1913) .Rockville, Md.  
 TAYLOR, ARCHIBALD H. (1909) .....405 Maryland Trust Building.  
 THAYER, W. S., M. D. (1902) .....406 Cathedral St.  
 THIELKELD, REV. L. A. (1918) .....2705 Presbury St.  
 THOM, DeCOURCY W. (1884) .....405 Maryland Trust Building.  
 THOM, MRS. LEA (1902) .....204 W. Lanvale St.  
 THOMAS, MRS. ANNIE HORNER (1914) ..2110 Mt. Royal Terrace.  
 THOMAS, DOUGLAS H. (1874) .....Merchants-Mechanics Bank.  
 THOMAS, GEO. C. (1915) .....2426 N. Charles St.  
 THOMAS, JAMES W., LL. D. (1894) .... Cumberland, Md.  
 THOMAS, JOHN B. (1910) .....S. E. Cor. Charles and 33rd Sts.  
 THOMAS, WILLIAM S. (1915) .....211 N. Calvert St.  
 THOMAS, MISS ZAIDEE T. (1916) ....1302 Eutaw Place.  
 THOMPSON, H. OLIVER (1895) .....Title Building.  
 TILGHMAN, OSWALD (1906) .....Easton, Md.  
 TILGHMAN, LIEUT. SAMUEL H. (1917) ...War Dept., Washington, D. C.  
 TODD, W. J., M. D. (1902) .....Mt. Washington, Md.  
 TOLSON, ALBERT C. (1916) .....82-83 Gunther Building.  
 TOWERS, ALBERT G. (1917) .....7 W. Chase St.  
 TRIPPE, ANDREW C. (1877) .....347 N. Charles St.  
 TRIPPE, JAMES McC. (1918) .....347 N. Charles St.  
 \*TRIPPE, RICHARD (1917) .....1116 Munsey Building.  
 TROUPE, MRS. CALVIN FERRIS (1914) ....St. Paul Apartments.  
 TROUPE, RINALDO W. B. (1914) .....2322 Eutaw Place.  
 TRUNDLE, MRS. WILSON BURNS (1914) .2414 Madison Ave.  
 TUBMAN, ROBERT E. (1915) .....117 W. Lombard St.  
 TURNBULL, MRS. CHESTER B. (1916) ...Cedarcroft, Hollen & Sycamore Sts.  
 TURNBULL, EDWIN L. (1916) .....12 E. Lexington St.  
 TURNBULL, LAWRENCE (1889) .....1530 Park Ave.  
 TURNER, HOWARD (1916) .....Betterton, Kent Co., Md.  
 TURNER, REV. JOSEPH BROWN (1915) ...75 Main St., Port Deposit, Md.  
 TURNER, J. FRANK (1903) .....23 East North Ave.  
 TYSON, A. M. (1895) .....207 N. Calvert St.  
 TYSON, MRS. FLORENCE MACINTYRE } 251 W. Preston St.  
 (1907) ..... }  
 VAN BIBBER, ARMFIELD F., M. D. (1918) Belair, Md.  
 VICKERY, E. M. (1913) .....1223 N. Calvert St.  
 VINCENT, JOHN M., PH. D. (1894) .....Johns Hopkins University.  
 WALKER, MRS. CATHERINE F. (1915) ....Chestertown, Md.  
 WALLACE, CHAS. C. (1915) .....804 Union Trust Bldg.  
 WALTERS, HENRY (1880) .....Abell Building.  
 WARFIELD, EDWIN (1879) .....Fidelity Building.  
 WARFIELD, EDWIN, JR. (1914) .....Fidelity Building.  
 WARFIELD, GEORGE (1913) .....624 N. Carrollton Ave.  
 WARFIELD, JOHN (1916) .....15 E. Saratoga St.  
 WARFIELD, RIDGELY B., M. D. (1907) ....845 Park Ave.  
 WARFIELD, S. DAVIES (1902) .....40 Continental Trust Building.

WATERS, FRANCIS E. (1909)	905 Union Trust Building.
WATERS, J. SEYMOUR T. (1902)	222 St. Paul St.
WATERS, MISS MARY E. (1916)	2028 Mt. Royal Terrace.
WATTS, J. CLINTON (1914)	2035 Guilford Ave.
WATTS, SEWELL S. (1916)	Calvert and Redwood Sts.
WEAVER, JACOB J., JR., M. D. (1889)	Uniontown, Md.
WELLS, JACOB BIER (1918)	1323 Park Ave.
WELSH, MRS. ROBERT A. (1916)	Millersville, A. A. Co., Md.
WEST, HARRY (1916)	Hanover and Fayette Sts.
WETTER, JOHN KING (1917)	1631 N. Calvert St.
WHITE, JULIAN LE ROY (1887)	2400 W. North Ave.
WHITE, MILES, JR. (1897)	607 Keyser Building.
WHITELEY, JAMES S. (1901)	510 Keyser Building.
WHITRIDGE, MORRIS (1890)	10 South St.
WHITRIDGE, WILLIAM H. (1886)	604 Cathedral St.
WHITRIDGE, MRS. WM. H. (1911)	604 Cathedral St.
WILKINSON, A. L., M. D. (1910)	Raspeburg, Balto. Co., Md.
WILL, ALLEN S. (1910)	2620 N. Calvert St.
WILLARD, DANIEL (1913)	B. & O. Building.
WILLIAMS, MISS ELIZABETH CHEW (1916)	“Woodcliffe,” 39th St., and Univ. Parkway.
WILLIAMS, FRED R. (1914)	213 Courtland St.
WILLIAMS, HENRY W. (1891)	1113 Fidelity Building.
WILLIAMS, N. WINSLOW (1896)	1113 Fidelity Building.
WILLIAMS, MISS NELLIE (1917)	814 Riverside Drive, N. Y.
WILLIAMS, RAYMOND S. (1917)	1109 Calvert Bldg.
WILLIAMS, STEVENSON A. (1914)	Belair, Md.
WILLIAMS, T. J. C. (1907)	Juvenile Court.
WILLIAMSON, R. E. LEE (1918)	Maple Lodge, Catonsville, Md.
WILLIS, GEORGE R. (1902)	213 Courtland St.
WILLSON, MRS. NOTLEY (1917)	Rock Hall, Md.
WILSON, J. APPLETON (1893)	800 Law Building.
WILSON, MRS. LETITIA PENNELL (1917)	3910 Cottage Ave.
WILSON, MRS. WILLIAM T. (1898)	1129 St. Paul St.
WINCHESTER, MARSHALL (1902)	Fayette & St. Paul, S. W.
WINCHESTER, WILLIAM (1880)	1108 American Building.
*WISE, HENRY A. (1882)	11 W. Mulberry St.
WOODALL, CASPER G. (1909)	American Office.
WOODRUFF, CALDWELL, M. D. (1914)	Hyattsville, Md.
WOODS, HIRAM, M. D. (1911)	842 Park Ave.
WOOTTON, W. H. (1905)	10 South St.
WORTHINGTON, CLAUDE (1905)	110 Chamber of Commerce.
WORTHINGTON, ELLICOTT H. (1917)	1531 Bolton St.
WROTH, LAWRENCE C. (1909)	215 E. Preston St.
WYATT, J. B. NOEL (1889)	1012 Keyser Building.
YOUNG, ANDREW J. JR. (1916)	814 Fidelity Building.
YOUNG, LOUIS F. (1916)	Cor. Ridgeley and Bush Sts.
YOUNG, MRS. SARAH J. GORSUCH (1917)	214 Chancery St., Guilford.